FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 009 *13 January 1983*

ARGENTINA

President Leaves for Foz de Iguazu Meeting B 1
Foreign Diplomats React to Thatcher's Visit B 1
Thatcher Visit Viewed as Positive for Argentina B 2
[CONVICCION 11 Jan]
International Reaction to Thatcher Statements B 3
[Havana]
Interior Minister Interviewed on Elections B 4
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 10 Jan]

BOLIVIA

President Breaks Silence on Cabinet Crisis C 1
Cabinet To Be Reshuffled, Crisis Overcome C 1
Further on Reshuffle C 1
COB Will Not Join Government Coalition C 2
Havana Television Interviews Velarde Dorado C 3
Economy Minister on Country's Foreign Debt C 5

CHILE

Luders Optimistic on Country's Recovery E 1
Communist Leader Criticizes Economic Policy E 1
[Havana]
Antarctic Treaty Mission Leaves for New Zealand E 2
Extremist Arrested on Saturday Identified E 2
Injunction Petition for Exiled Citizen Rejected E 2

PARAGUAY

Thatcher's 'Inopportune' Trip Criticized H 1
[LA TRIBUNA 10 Jan]

PERU

Reportage on Shining Path Terrorist Activities J 1
Two Killed, Others Wounded J 1
More on Clash J 1
Briefs: 30 Typhoid Cases Reported J 1

PANAMA

'Street Diplomacy' Called for on Treaty [MATUNTINO 7 Jan] N 1
Vigilance Urged Against U.S. 'Maneuvers' [LA REPUBLICA 9 Jan] N 1
Ceremony Commemorating 9 January 1964 Events N 2
Del Rio Gaona Address N 2
Martinez Address N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Sources Anticipate Military Rebellion Solution P 1
President Magana Reports Solution to Crisis P 1
D'Aubuisson Calls for Feuding Chiefs' Dismissal P 10
Havana Interviews FMLN Radio Representative P 10

GUATEMALA

Honduran President Arrives on Official Visit P 11
Presidents Issue Joint Communique P 12
Leaders Discuss New Laws, Political Activities P 14

NICARAGUA

Ortega Addresses Opening of Nonaligned Meeting P 15
Cuba's Fidel Castro Greets Nonaligned Meeting P 21
Malmierca Addresses Nonaligned Meeting Rally P 22
Malmierca's Speech P 22
Nonaligned Delegates on Central American Issues P 24
TANJUG Reports Mojsov Contacts at Meeting P 25
FMLN Envoy to Nonaligned Discusses Area Issues P 25
Workers Hold Antigovernment Demonstrations P 26
Voice of Free Nicaragua Cites 'Extremisms' P 27

CUBA

Castro Talks With Spanish Culture Minister Q 1
[Madrid]
Reportage on Raul Castro's Polish Visit Q 1
Criticizes U.S. Polish Policy Q 1
Ends Visit Q 1
Almeida Bosque Ends Visit to Mali, Departs Q 2
Soviet Delegation Arrives for Sugar Meeting Q 2
Mexico, Canada Tourist Visas To Be Abolished Q 2
[NOTIMEX]
Ship Delivers Cargo to Grenada, Off to Africa Q 2
23 December PCC Central Committee Resolution Q 3

SURINAME

Air Force Chief Seeks Refuge in French Guiana U 1
Bouterse Interview on Government Plans, Actions U 1
[LE MONDE 7 Jan]
Commander Bouterse on Media Code, Elections U 1
[DE VOLKSKRANT 22 Dec]
Close Associate of Bouterse Resigns in Protest U 2
Country To Seek Nonaligned Status; Curfew Eased U 2
Chin-A-Sen, Haakmat Head Opposition in Hague U 3
[DE VOLKSKRANT 30 Dec]

OTHER COUNTRIES

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Appoints PDS Congress Leaders V 1

COLOMBIA

Alleged MAS Members Claim Army Support V 1

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR FOZ DE IGUAZU MEETING

PY131134 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1116 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jan (TELAM) -- Argentine President Gen Reynaldo Bignone left at 0815 for Foz de Iguazu, Brazil, where he will meet with his Brazilian counterpart, Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo.

The Tango-01 plane carrying the Argentine president took off from the military sector of the Jorge Newbery Airport in this capital. Shortly before leaving, at this same airport, the president handed over power to Interior Minister Gen Llamil Reston who will be acting president until Reynaldo Bignone returns this afternoon.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS REACT TO THATCHER'S VISIT

PY121751 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jan (TELAM) -- Several foreign diplomats accredited to the Argentine Government were in agreement today in criticizing British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's trip to the Malvinas. At the same time, the diplomats reasserted their support for Argentina's sovereignty over that territory.

Buenos Aires journalists asked several embassies today for their opinions on the event in order to learn of the reactions to Thatcher's trip.

Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo has expressed his desire that certain absurd insinuations on the part of the British Government be promptly refuted and that Argentine rights to the Malvinas Islands prevail at international organizations. Ives Carlos Antelo, Bolivian charge d'affaires in Buenos Aires, made President Siles Zuazo's statement known to TELAM this morning. Antelo stated that he had discussed Thatcher's trip with President Siles over the phone in the past few hours. Antelo also reported that Siles Zuazo has asserted that Bolivia supports without reservations the Argentine position, shared by all Latin America, to recover the Malvinas territory. President Siles also expressed his desire to see all problems of the area resolved under the principles of peace and continental solidarity. The Bolivian diplomat recalled that during the British attack on the Malvinas Islands and the ensuing war in the South Atlantic, President Siles Zuazo, then exiled in Lima before taking over as President, voiced his strongest support for Argentine rights to the Malvinas Islands. Antelo stated that President Siles Zuazo made it a point to express his total support for the Argentine claims.

Carlos Duarte da Rocha, Brazilian ambassador in Buenos Aires, stated categorically that the Brazilian Foreign Ministry will undoubtedly support Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. He commented that the government of my country supports and will continue to support the Argentine stance. He also pointed out the close relationship, cooperation and good bilateral relations that exist between the two countries. Da Rocha stated that should the Brazilian Foreign Ministry issue a statement regarding Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's presence in the Malvinas Islands it will never go against Argentine interests. In order to support his statement he recalled that Presidents Reynaldo Bignone and Joao Baptista Figueiredo will meet the day after tomorrow. He pointed out that the determined position of the two countries on this issue will be ratified during this meeting.

He pointed out that this is the fourth presidential meeting held during the past few years by Argentina and Brazil, two countries which maintain a solid and good relationship.

Ambassador Adbel Bibai, representative of the Arab League. stated that Thatcher's presence is a defiant attitude which reveals the British determination to continue its colonialist policy and to overlook international resolutions. Sibai commented that the U.S. attitude, which was revealed through statements made by President Ronald Reagan, proves once again that the United States is allied with Great Britain in the same expansionist policy. The ambassador pointed out that the Arab League comprises 22 states.

Abelardo Posso, Ecuadoran charge d'affaires, stated this morning that I believe Margaret Thatcher's visit is inopportune and contradicts Great Britain's announced good intentions to amend its relationship with Latin America. Posso stated that on the other hand I do not believe it is a mere act of provocation or that there is a wish to try and consolidate British rule over the Malvinas Islands. In this regard he added that I believe there must be some domestic political reason, some political maneuver, or some reason of this sort which motivated Mrs Thatcher. The diplomat then pointed out that Ecuador's official stance is to fully and absolutely support Argentina's claim of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

Chilean Ambassador Sergio Jarpa Reyes stated that the Chilean Government's support of Argentina in international organizations is public knowledge. He added that it is up to the UN secretary general to implement or enforce the approved resolutions. I hope that negotiations will be initiated soon and that they will be successful. He stressed that I believe this to be fundamental and I have no authority to give an opinion on the rest.

THATCHER VISIT VIEWED AS POSITIVE FOR ARGENTINA

PY122241 Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 11 Jan 83 pp 8, 9

[Editorial: "Thank You Maggie" -- passages in uppercase denote boldface as published]

[Text] In keeping with the government's position, the Argentine media have expressed THEIR DISGUST AND INDIGNATION over the sudden presence of Prime Minister MARGARET THATCHER on the Malvinas Islands where, according to her, she traveled "...to greet its settlers, visit the battlefields of the recent war and pay special tribute to the British soldiers who fell on the battlefield."

These are the facts, and in view of the presence of the leader of the British Government on the Malvinas Islands, on its battlefields and at the cemeteries of British soldiers who died there in combat, WE MUST CLEARLY STATE THAT MRS THATCHER'S TRIP IS A HIGHLY POSITIVE AND CONVENIENT EVENT FOR ARGENTINA.

It must be noted that months after the war the country, the entire nation, all its institutions, including the armed forces, have made a notable effort -- consciously or unconsciously -- TO FORGET the bitter taste of defeat and the physical and moral humiliation caused by the surrender of Puerto Argentino and the consequent loss of the islands: our MALVINAS.

SINCE THEN THE MOTTO OF ARGENTINAS HAS BEEN TO FORGET. To forget that the Malvinas are in the hands of the British; to forget that they have transformed them into a formidable military bastion that is a threat and which is very close to our coasts; to forget that Argentina is jeopardizing ITS DIGNITY and its UNITY AS A NATION if they are not recovered.

But ALL THIS HAS BEEN FORGOTTEN or at least that was the objective. Malvinas? Please: It was a clumsy plan to which the military regime resorted to overcome its contradictions and confuse the people, and to a certain extent they were successful in it. But now all this is in the past. The only thing that matters now IS THE STRUGGLE AT THE DOMESTIC LEVEL, the systematic and savage destruction of everything that is tied to military power.

But what about those Argentines who died in the Malvinas, those youths who had the absurd idea of getting themselves killed for their fatherland and for that for which it is supposed to stand? What about them: NOTHING, no monuments, no memories, no ceremonies in their honor in Argentine towns or cities, or even bestowing their names on schools or universities so that their contemporaries will know that the fatherland exists and that some even die for it and that this happened not so long ago and not very far away; over there, in the Malvinas.

THEREFORE, IT IS BETTER TO FORGET THOSE ARGENTINES WHO DIED IN THE MALVINAS. Or, better yet, to leave the task of remembering them up TO A SPECIALIST ON THE SUBJECT, one who is well-known abroad, PEREZ ESQUIVEL. He will gladly talk about them, but in doing so he will mention other dead who have no connection with those of the Malvinas. He will do this to achieve something at which he is a master: BY TAMPERING WITH TIME, ALL DEAD, INCLUDING THOSE WHO DIED IN THE MALVINAS, WILL BECOME THE VICTIMS OF THE ARGENTINE MILITARY, and thus the responsibility will not be placed on the well-trained British forces.

THE ISSUE IS TO FORGET. We must avoid thinking. In short, we must refuse to accept that the domestic struggles and clashes of a country are limited by ITS DESTINY, that is, that irrevocable burden of history that cannot be changed, but which is there nevertheless, like a demanding force that reminds us that it can destroy us. Today, that destiny has a name: It is called THATCHER.

THIS IS WHY IT IS SENSELESS TO REPUDIATE MRS THATCHER'S TRIP TO THE MALVINAS. Why should she not go? Are her troops not the conquerors. A Buenos Aires newspaper headline states: "Prime Minister Thatcher Arrives on Argentine Territory." A notable and excessive euphemism. This is a territory that Argentina lost in combat, and not so long ago: last year. THIS IS A TERRITORY THAT WILL NOT RETURN TO ARGENTINE SOVEREIGNTY UNLESS A UNITED AND DETERMINED NATION -- CONTRARY TO WHAT IT IS TODAY -- DOES WHATEVER IS NECESSARY TO RECOVER IT.

Mrs Thatcher's trip to the Malvinas is not negative at all. IT IS MERELY A STRONG, CLEAR AND HUMILIATING SLAP IN THE FACE OF A PEOPLE WHO WANT TO FORGET BUT ARE NOT ALLOWED TO BY THIS DETERMINED BRITISH LADY.

INTERNATIONAL REACTION TO THATCHER STATEMENTS

PA121522 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] On the fourth day of her visit to the Malvinas archipelago, which has triggered international reaction, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher declared that the Malvinas are very British and will daily become more so.

The British prime minister continues to inspect military installations on the islands and today, Tuesday, she is scheduled to inspect the British Royal Navy vessels that were sent there as part of London's display of military might.

The Argentine Communist Party has accused Great Britain of trying to turn the Malvinas into a powerful military base, threatening both Argentina and world peace, while the Justicialist Party noted that such actions merely serve to reaffirm Argentina's commitment to recover the Malvinas.

Meanwhile, press circles in Panama described Margaret Thatcher's visit to the Malvinas as untimely, arrogant and provocative.

The Spanish Socialist Workers Party has also pointed out that the visit is arrogant and ridiculous.

INTERIOR MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ELECTIONS

PY120208 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Jan 83 p 5

[Text] Mar del Plata (NA) -- Interior Minister Llamil Reston said here yesterday that general elections "can be called earlier than November this year, provided political parties consider they are ready to do things faster."

Reston reiterated, however, that "elections will not be held later than the first Sunday in November this year."

The minister told reporters that he will be meeting with President Reynaldo Bignone today to discuss an "electoral schedule" which will be made public next month. During the meeting, Reston and Bignone will also discuss a series of talks they will hold with leading politicians, who will be asked to make alternative suggestions and changes in the electoral schedule, the minister said.

Reston also said that would-be members will be able to join political parties after a March 30 deadline if the parties have not compelted their reorganization by then.

Talking about the future electoral law, Reston said it will comply with traditional election patterns, "since it will stem from an agreement with politicians."

Reston said that it is not known yet whether presidential elections will be direct and whether there will be a ballotage.

The minister, who said a constitutional reform should only be carried out if requested by the political parties, told reporters that the Interior Ministry is currently sutdying whether voting should be mandatory. "This will also be analyzed with political leaders," he added.

Reston branded as "unbelievable" the December 21 resignation of former Federal Judge Pedro Narvaiz. Narvaiz, who resigned over what he called "a conflict of power" between the Army High Command and the judiciary, said recently he received death threats from an intelligence service related to one of the cases he was investigating. Reston said that Narvaiz "had been cooperating with the armed forces since 1971-1972, but only now does he realize we are unconstitutional."

Discussing the issue of missing people, Reston said that the armed forces and the government are working on "a very serious" report which will be released during the first quarter of this year. The minister said he did not know whether the report will include a list of people who disappeared.

As regards an amnesty law, Reston said that the government is discussing whether it should be passed by the present authorities or by the next constitutional govenment.

PRESIDENT BREAKS SILENCE ON CABINET CRISIS

PY121629 Paris AFP in Spanish 1535 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] La Paz, 12 Jan (AFP) -- Breaking his silence about the crisis confronting the ruling Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], President Hernan Siles Zuazo stated that he will prevent state or government functions from being jeopardized by party disagreements.

In a statement released by presidential adviser Marcial Tamayo, Siles Zuazo expressed hopes that the Bolivian people will not be disappointed either now or on any other occasion. The government's statement was released in response to reports of a virtual deadlock in the negotiations between the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI) and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) of Vice President Jaime Paz Zamoa. The MIR demands major changes in the government leadership, especially the replacement of the interior minister.

The president lauded the intervention of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) in attempts to solve the political crisis. He termed the COB position a patriotic attitude.

Speaking at a rally of MIR supporters, Siles Zuazo stated that disagreements within a front can be solved through open dialogue.

Today, Siles Zuazo will hold decisive separate meetings with high UDP and CPB leaders to find a solution to the present crisis.

CABINET TO BE RESHUFFLED, CRISIS OVERCOME

PY121910 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1822 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] La Paz, 12 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Siles Zuazo's decision to immediately reshuffle his cabinet today has put an end to the serious crisis the UDP (Democratic and Popular Unity) Gvoernment has been undergoing. The announcement was made by Oscar Sanjines, secretary general of the powerful Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), following a meeting he held with Siles Zuazo and top leaders of the parties making up the UDP.

Further on Reshuffle

PY122219 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1946 GMT 12 Jan 83

[By Juan Javier Zeballos]

[Text] La Paz, 12 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- The leftist Bolivian Government has virtually overcome its far-reaching internal political crisis by arriving at an agreement to reshuffle the cabinet and to immediately create an organ to govern the ruling Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) coalition.

The announcement on the solution ot the conflict, which broke out 1 week ago, was made by MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] leader Alcides Alvaro at the end of a meeting involving President Hernan Siles Zuazo, leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation [CPB] and leaders of the three parties making up the UDP.

Jaime Paz Zamora, vice president of the nation and leader of the MIR -- one of the coalition members -- stated that the resolutions approved during the joint meeting were a very important step in resolving the crisis brought about by his party through the resignation of the 6 MIR cabinet ministers.

COB Secretary General Oscar Sanjines stated at the end of the meeting that they had agreed to reshuffle the cabinet within the next few hours and to create a UDP Political Executive Committee (CEP). Sanjines stated that the cabinet reshuffle is something called for by the people and by the organized working class.

A profound political crisis broke out 1 week ago when the MIR after evaluating the actions carried out by the democratic government within the past 3 months, decided on the need to create an organ to govern the UDP and to make adjustments and introduce changes in national policy.

Sanjines particularly referred to shortcomings at the Interior Ministry due to the lack of an effective policy to fight drug trafficking and paramilitary groups. He added that the Information Ministry was also less than satisfactory.

The MNRI [National Revolutionary Movement of the Left] has control over the Information and Interior Ministries. The MNRI saw the possibility of profitting from the MIR's criticism to gain control over more ministries, gain more power and have more influence on the leftist government led by Siles Zauzo. The MNRI attitudes caused a clash between two of the coalition members, while the third party, the Bolivian Communist Party maintained a neutral position.

The MIR presented the resignation of the six ministers who are members of that party to Silas Zuazo last Saturday in order to pressure the government into making some corrections as well as changes in the cabinet.

The solution to the conflict was postponed until today because of the confrontation between the MNRI, which resisted the pressures, and the MIR, which stood fast for an immediate acceptance of its demands.

In the past hours the MIR was reportedly considering pulling out of the government in order not to get involved in its errors and to present the demand for changes through the National Congress, MIR leaders said.

The mediation of the CCB, which saw the crisis as a threat to the democratic process, and the long meetings held by the disputing parties permitted a virtual solution to the crisis to be reached.

Paz Zamora said that today's meeting was one of the most important since the Democratic and Popular Unity Government took power on 10 October. He summed up the conclusions of the meeting this way: The need to change the political management of the process, the need for the UDP to function as a united leadership and the need for a cabinet reshuffle in order to reflect the change in political management.

The UDP Political Executive Board, which is made up by the top leaders of the three parties, will meet in the next few hours today to implement the conclusions of the meeting held earlier today, according to Alvarado. The COB leader said that the cabinet reshuffle should reflect the desire of the Bolivian people to have a cabinet which is more coherent and works more harmoniously, with due regard for the president's constitutional prerogatives.

COB WILL NOT JOIN GOVERNMENT COALITION

PY130225 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Excerpts] COB [Bolivian Labor Federation] Secretary General Oscar Sanjines Rodriguez made statements to journalists upon leaving Government House this morning.

In reply to questions put to him by journalists, Sanjines Rodriguez stated that the COB will continue to maintain its political independence from the constitutional government of the Popular and Democratic Unity coalition and of its member parties.

[Begin Sanjines recording] The president of the nation has reiterated his intention to offer the COB the opportunity to participate in the governing coalition. We will consult with the federation's members. However, I dare say that I know the COB leaders' views. We will participate in the democratic process, but not in the government coalition. [end recording]

HAVANA TELEVISION INTERVIEWS VELARDE DORADO

FL121940 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1445 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Exclusive interview granted by Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado to journalist (Jesus Suarez), special correspondent of Cuban Television, on 11 January in Managua, Nicaragua -- recorded]

[Text] [Suarez] A very important report concerning the people of this hemisphere, particularly the Cuban and Bolivian people, has been announced within the framework of the meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau being held in Managua. The report concerns the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between our two nations. Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado is here with us. He has been kind enough to grant an exclusive interview for Cuban National Television. Foreign Minister Velarde, what significance do you attribute to the reestablishment of relations?

[Velarde] I attribute to it a historic significance which goes beyond the protocol we are going to sign in the next few hours with Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. Last night we held a long and very interesting conversation regarding all the details for the ceremony to be held at noon today. The reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Bolivia -- after the unilateral severance of relations which lasted 18 and 1/2 years -- is very important because it will closely unite the two nations. We will be able to jointly follow the path for independence, justice and peace which the people of our nations desire. We will be able to consider many aspects of fruitful mutual cooperation. We will be able to achieve technical, scientific, artistic, technological and also financial cooperation. We will be able to bring business and politics together, bringing our people closer together; two nations which should have never broken diplomatic relations; two nations which, united by history and geography, are part of the same continent. From the Bolivian viewpoint this means dignity and sovereignty and it is within the framework of the ideological pluralism advocated by our international relations since Hernan Siles Zuazo became president on 10 October 1982. Three months later I have the satisfaction of announcing that in the next few hours we are going to sign, with Foreign Minister Malmierca, the document reestablishing diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Cuba.

[Suarez] Is this document to be signed here going to be released simultaneously in La Paz and Havana?

[Velarde] This document will be released simultaneously in Havana and La Paz. We are certain -- because we know the Bolivian people -- that this is going to create great joy, particularly among workers, peasants, progressive intellectuals, students and the people in general because they are expecting a step in this direction by the democratic and constitutional government of President Siles Zuazo.

[Suarez] Mr. Foreign Minister, could we talk about the most immediate events prior to the reestablishment of relations?

[Velarde] Well, the most immediate event began on 10 October when Siles became president of Bolivia. At that time we Bolivians had the privilege of having -- among the guests and friends who visited us on special missions -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez in addition to other Cuban diplomats and comrades who honored us with their presence. As I mentioned, during the conversation held last night we reached an agreement with Foreign Minister Malmierca. This is the background, the background of relations. I would not like to go back to the past, 18 and 1/2 years ago when diplomatic relations were broken.

[Suarez] In reality, the links between our two nations were never really broken because, as you know, Bolivian popular organizations have always been demanding, particularly in the last few years, the reestablishment of diplomatic relations.

[Velarde] When I was minister under the administration of Gen Juan Jose Torres, the revolutionary government of General Torres sent a large Bolivian delegation of the Popular Assembly and the Defense Committee of the Working Class and the People made up of university students, intellectuals, professors and progressive people to Cuba for the 1971 26 July anniversary celebration. Three weeks later the government of General Torres was overthrown by the actions of imperialism and its local agents. This created real frustration because we were ready to reestablish relations with Cuba at that time. Many years had to pass before we Bolivians were able to impose a democratic criterion advocating pluralism with a sense of sovereignty, equity and responsibility in our international relations in order to reestablish relations with Cuba, a relation which we are going to strengthen in a friendly and fruitful manner beneficial to both countries.

[Suarez] Regarding the Bolivian participation in this meeting of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries, can you briefly discuss what Bolivia has in mind for the meeting?

[Velarde] Well, we, in the first cycle of the revolution, in 1961, considered ourselves among the founders of the Nonaligned Movement because we attended the Belgrade meeting at that time. Since then, despite the changes in Bolivian political life, we have always tried to be present officially, first as observers, and, since 1979, as full members of the Nonaligned Movement. We are going to give a distinct character, qualitatively, to our active participation in the Nonaligned Movement, a different type of quality. This explains our presence here. We have already made some proposals in Bolivia and also at the OAS and the United Nations. We are members of the Nonaligned Movement not only for ideological reasons, but also for pragmatic reasons, not only because of principles but also because of the need for survival. This is within the framework of peace, mutual cooperation, the search for a new international order, of a different kind of dialogue among nations, for solidarity and the freedom we wish for in order not to remain dependent and left out. This is the meaning of our presence in the Nonaligned Movement. We are going to continue submitting proposals of an economic nature and also of a sovereign nature such as the just Bolivian cause to recover its Pacific Coast which was taken away from us by an unjust war. We Bolivians know a history of depredations and unjust wars and this is why we hate war.

[Suarez] How is the Bolivian revolutionary process coming along? There is talk about internal and external destabilization.

[Velarde] There will always be external destabilization efforts. This is never going to surprise us. Therefore we have to be prepared and vigilant. The crisis talked about in the last few days concerns one of the parties of the Democratic and Popular Unity -- UDP -- which wanted its ministers in the cabinet to resign, more or less, to exert pressure in order to reorganize the UDP, which is a government coalition.

Regarding this situation, it is worth pointing out -- as I said on prior occasions but should reiterate -- that it is an organizational crisis, that is, a procedural crisis. We are now discussing the procedures for the operation of the coalition which includes the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left, MNRI, headed by Hernan Siles Zuazo, of which I am the secretary general; the Bolivian Communist Party, PCB; and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR. The ways of communicating through the Permanent Executive Commission or the National Executive Committee are what has hindered relations and created some misunderstandings. But there is no political crisis in the country. The only great enemy we have is the economic problem. It is the fiscal deficit, the lack of liquidity, an unfavorable balance of payment and trade and a foreign debt of more than $3 billion, contracted by the dictatorial regimes of the last few years, which are overwhelming us.

[Suarez] In conclusion, Mr foreign minister, we would like to ask you to convey a message to the Cuban people on this historic day for our people.

[Velarde] I would like to convey an emotional greeting, to the Cuban people who have in Fidel Castro a historic and great leader, to a people who have an extraordinary tradition for struggle in Latin America and who have the virtue of having one of the really free territories in Latin America. The Cuban people are an example of struggle, tenacity, work and sacrifice. The Bolivian people are brothers of the Cuban people.

ECONOMY MINISTER ON COUNTRY'S FOREIGN DEBT

PY121955 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Finance Minister Ernesto Aranibar has stated that the country regularly meets its foreign debts and that it is even paying off overdue debts to multilateral organizations. In answering a question asked by journalists the minister stated:

[Begin Aranibar recording] We are meeting our debts regularly and even paying off overdue debts to multilateral organizations. We are able to do this because compared to the loans granted by the private sector, multilateral organizations such as the IDB and the World Bank offer the country advantageous credits and programs. [Passage indistinct] [end recording]

He also pointed out that Bolivia is renegotiating its foreign debt with various governments. It has already done so with Brazil and will do so with Argentina in the next few days. For this purpose one of the minister's advisors will travel to Argentina where he will negotiate a new price for the gas which Bolivia sells to that country.

In referring to the private banking sector he stated that it is in debt. [Recorded passage indistinct]

By 6 April Bolivia would have overdue payments totaling $130 million.

In referring to the aspects which are being taken into account to draw up the 1983 budget he pointed out:

[Begin Aranibar recording] The main aspects being taken into account are: Firstly, tight austerity; secondly, to suppress all expenditures which could be a major factor in stimulating inflation; in the third place, to increase or maintain expenditures which in addition to [words indistinct] will allow a reactivation of productive sectors and of the social security sector, and lastly, to have a budget which will allow us to implement a minimum investment program which will take into account investments which are historically committed, that is, investments in projects already underway and which we would not like to have to paralyze; investments which are necessary in this year of economic recovery, and in the third place investments which will create jobs which we believe is the main factor to measure the (?progress) of the economic recovery. [end recording] In referring to the date on which the budget will be released he stated that it will be at the end of the 100-day deadline established by the government.

LUDERS OPTIMISTIC ON COUNTRY'S RECOVERY

PY121537 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Chilean Finance and Economy Minister Rolf Luders has reiterated that the country's foreign debt will not be renegotiated. He pointed out that the objective of current economic policy is, precisely, not to reschedule the country's foreign debt.

He then pointed out that the loan recently granted by the IMF will mean a large increase of the country's reserves. This loan will allow the country's reserves to reach approximately the same level as was reached early last year. At the same time it will provide an important backing before the international banking sector as well as an acknowledgement that the Chilean monetary and fiscal policy is effective.

Minister Luders stated that, personally, he expects IMF support and that he believes that the increase of the country's monetary reserves will contribute to restoring Chileans' confidence in the economic policy.

He also disclosed that during 1983 the Central Bank plans to expand its domestic loans to 60 percent of monetary reserves and that it estimates that there will be an inflation rate of 25 percent. In view of this, he pointed out, the country will have the necessary resources to reactivate its economy as long as the demand for money is not higher than the scheduled amount.

He also pointed out that the lower the dollar demand the faster the economy will grow.

Luders said that the IMF conditions allow flexibility for the programs scheduled by the Chilean Government and by no means establish any conditions which may limit these programs.

COMMUNIST LEADER CRITICIZES ECONOMIC POLICY

PA120121 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Jose Cademartori, economy minister of the former Chilean Popular Unity Government, has reaffirmed the need for unity among all the democratic sectors of his country in order to overthrow the fascist government. He said that there will be no political opening as long as Augusto Pinochet is in power.

In an interview published by the Caracas newspaper EL NACIONAL, Cademartori said that the Chicago School's ultraliberal economic system destroyed the bases of the Chilean economy, its industries and its labor force, leaving the country defenseless against blows from abroad.

Cademartori, who is professor of international economics at the Central University of Venezuela, added that the international recession has revealed the overwhelming failure of the liberal system. He said that this is reflected in high unemployment, bankruptcies in industry and the failure of the Chilean financial system.

Cademartori, who is also a member of the Chilean Communist Party's Central Committee, said that the economic crisis in his country is turning into a political crisis; therefore, former allies of the regime, representatives of various economic sectors and the people in general are publicly expressing their displeasure, increasing clashes with the repressive forces.

ANTARCTIC TREATY MISSION LEAVES FOR NEW ZEALAND

PY122307 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] The Chilean delegation which will participate in the Antarctic treaty meeting has left for Wellington, New Zealand.

The delegation, which is led by Ambassador Fernando Zegers, Foreign Ministry director general, is made up by (Pedro Romero Julio), director of the Antarctic Institute, and (Patricio Rodriguez), special policy director.

The second informal consultative meeting of the Antarctic Treaty members will be held in Wellington from 17 to 28 January. This meeting will be aimed at making arrangements for the special consultative meeting that will be held in the FRG in July 1983.

At the Wellington meeting, the representatives of the 14 member countries will exchange views on the future enactment of regulations for exploring and expoiting Antarctic resources.

In previous meetings of this kind it was agreed that these regulations should be enacted under the Antarctic Treaty provisions and that special attention should be given to the subject of protecting the various [ecological] systems and the environment of the frozen continent.

EXTREMIST ARRESTED ON SATURDAY IDENTIFIED

PY111600 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] The extremist arrested on Saturday has been identified by the security forces as (Andres Galansky).

The terrorist was arrested by members of the Carabineros force on the corner of Jose Miguel Infantes and Santa Isabel Streets in this capital while driving a car in the company of a woman, who fled.

(Galansky) is a member of the group which founded the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and was in prison charged with subversive activities until approximately 12 years ago when he was pardoned by the former Popular Unity Government.

Carabineros managed to find out that the extremist used the stationwagon he was driving to transport subversive material. He was found with two forged identity cards.

INJUNCTION PETITION FOR EXILED CITIZEN REJECTED

PY121534 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Excerpt] The Supreme Court has definitively rejected a petition for a court injunction in favor of Carlos Podlech, chairman of the National Wheat Producers Association, who was expelled from the country on 5 December.

Podlech was accused of taking advantage of his post to carry out a campaign of active rebellion against the national authorities.

THATCHER'S 'INOPPORTUNE' TRIP CRITICIZED

PY120301 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 10 Jan 83 p 5

[Editorial: "Inopportune Trip"]

[Excerpts] Surprisingly, and in great secrecy, the trip of Mrs Margaret Thatcher to the Malvinas finally took place. This event cannot but draw our serious attention, even though the trip is obviously being made for reasons of domestic politics as far as Mrs Thatcher is concerned. But in this strongly interdependent world there are also other reasons which cannot be disregarded, such as running the risk of attaining results which are contrary to those intended or, at least, unfortunate ones.

That is the question posed by this trip which is certainly extremely irksome for the Latin American peoples. The question deserves serious consideration because, whether we like it or not, it affects us. The peaceful spirit of the Americas was shaken by a conflict which unexpectedly sounded an alert for the entire region. In fact, everyone believed that the Inter-American Reciprocoal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) set limits on any extracontinental power intending to carry out military operations within a zone clearly delimitated by the treaty. But it did not turn out to be that way. It turned out to be just the opposite because the United States, which had been the treaty's main proponent, not only disregarded the treaty, but gave vigorous and decisive support to Great Britain, enabling that country to move a formidable military force against a country of the region. From a strictly military standpoint, the results obtained would have been impossible without that support.

The truth of any objective evaluation is that those islands have always been an integral part of the Americas. Proof of this is that the TIAR includes them within its zone of demarcation. That this is so is also proven by the long negotiations between Argentina and Great Britain over the islands which benefitted from an easier communication with the world thanks to Argentina, which established regular airline flights between the islands and the continent. What is more, the latest UN resolutions called upon the disputing parties to resume peaceful negotiations. This means that the world organization is trying to bring the conflict back into channels of peaceful and civilized rules. Mrs Thatcher, however, declared upon her arrival on the islands that "it would have been very strange to have come here not to pay homage to the British soldiers who laid down their lives in the British-Argentine conflict." This then means that her trip has the explicit purpose of paying homage to the British Army. So Mrs Thatcher, right under the nose of the Americas, is boasting about a military victory which is not necessarily the victory of justice, more so because that victory was achieved on U.S. crutches.

All this cannot but cause deep irritation, especially in peoples and countries who admire the British for their culture and civilization, not for their imperialist atrocities.

This trip certainly sheds light on the behavior of some politicians of the major powers, a behavior which unmasks a reality: a special kind of overbearance that was incapable of stopping short of waging war and so would be just as incapable of reestablishing peaceful trade on just and equitable terms. Nothing can be expected from that kind of attitude, even less from leaders who have no regard for the sentiments and the thinking of peoples who they disdainfully refer to as "underdeveloped." For them we are underdeveloped, period. We have no right to claim anything, and whoever does will in time receive a "task force," with the appropriate economic or military sanctions, whichever the case may call for.

REPORTAGE ON SHINING PATH TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

Two Killed, Others Wounded

PY122254 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0657 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 12 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- In clashes which took place in different districts in the central mountain range -- which the authorities regard as centers of guerrilla activities -- combined army and police forces killed two insurgents and wounded others. A police source reported that army and Civil Guard (regular police) commandos last night responded to an attack from armed groups in the locality of Chumbez, Ayacucho Province, 572 km southeast of Lima. The source added that two extremists, identified as Comrade Fausto and Comrade Gregorio, were killed, that an undetermined number of guerrillas were wounded and that government troops sustained no casualties. The clash took place near the Pampas River, where last month insurgents blew up an important bridge which provides access to the city of Ayacucho.

Meanwhile, in the Lircai District in Huancavelica, a province bordering Ayacucho, Civil Guards last night engaged in a shoot-out with insurgents, presumably members of the Shining Path Maoist group. Two insurgents were reported seriously wounded. The police source indicated that the clash took place when approximately 10 masked persons attempted to assault the Civil Guard chief's office during curfew hours.

In Huancayo, 320 km east of Lima and 400 km south of Ayacucho, 50 ranchers were threatened with death by Shining Path members who told the ranchers that they would be executed if they stay in their districts. Likewise, officials of the Lacai, Mayoc and El Carmen districts, located in remote areas of Huancayo, where the threatened ranchers live, have themselves been threatened with death after insurgents plundered ranches, set them on fire and stole cattle, pigs and horses.

The persons who fled to Huancayo told police that terror prevails in those districts, referred to as liberated land by insurgents, and that people risk their lives there.

More on Clash

PY121535 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Two terrorists died and another was arrested during a clash with a patrol of 15 policemen in a wild area in Tumbes District.

The terrorist commandos left explosives, a submachine gun and two Winchester rifles in the place where the brief clash took place.

Police authorities disclosed that the arrested terrorist was identified as (Juan Morales), alias Comrade Juan, and that the two terrorists who died during the clash were identified as Comrade (Fausto) and (?Comrade Gregorio). [passage indistinct]

BRIEFS

30 TYPHOID CASES REPORTED -- The hospitals of Tumbes have reported a total of 30 cases of typhoid fever as a result of heavy rains forming large puddles that became contaminated through the intense heat. [Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jan 83 PY]

'STREET DIPLOMACY' CALLED FOR ON TREATY

PA080149 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 7 Jan 83 p 14-A

["Let the People Judge" column by Ricardo Lince: "9 January"]

[Excerpts] From the graves of the 24 Martyrs of 9 January, the Panamanian people and the world continue receiving, year after year, the message of their heroic deed through a nationalism that remains permanently alert throughout the long vigil in defense of our sovereignty.

The time that the Panamanian people gave to Washington -- following President de la Espriella's significant trip -- as a deadline for the United States to adjust its domestic laws to the international treaties with which it promised to comply, with the entire world as a witness, is already passing.

This 9 January continues to send its heroic message like the flame of freedom and like a great national alert that calls for an effective, direct and quick strategy for the struggle. The people must begin to put the mechanisms of street diplomacy into motion, and must begin to demand their rights by going from words to actions. The people cannot guarantee peace when the graves of their martyrs are not in peace and when the people are not at peace with their own consciences because they feel powerless, mocked and offended by the flagrant violation of the treaties.

Large joint military operations are going to be carried out this month to protect the canal from a supposed attack by a potential enemy. However, with the violation of the treaties we are already being attacked by a "partner." There is no better weapon for these military exercises or for a real confrontation than having the people's support. The people are not bound to defend those who attack them, and to disregard the treaty is an open attack on Panamanian dignity and on international law. There can be no partnership because the common respect between the partners has disappeared. As long as this situation persists, we will be standing on shaky ground. One side will be continuously violating the treaties, and the other side will be accumulating resentment. Are these the two weapons behind the plans to defend the canal? YOU HAD BETTER WAKE UP GENTLEMEN... [passage in uppercase originally published in boldface]

VIGILANCE URGED AGAINST U.S. 'MANEUVERS'

PA091814 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 Jan 83 p 6-A

["Vox Populi" column by Luis Restrepo Rosas: "Another 9 January"]

[Text] In memory of the martyrs, we must increase our vigilance this 9 January so that there will be full compliance with what Panama and the United States agreed to in the Panama Canal Torrijos-Carter Treaties.

The other party has woven together a jumble of misunderstandings, abuses and violations regarding what was agreed. They have done so to provoke the Panamanian Government and people, to put them on the defensive thus permitting the northern nation to continue interpreting the treaties unilaterally, to aid the plans of the recalcitrant groups that still remain in Panama, maneuvering in the dark against our national interests.

We cannot lower our guard. That is the great truth on this 9 January. Our enemies become more aggressive each day. Within their aggressiveness they have created a complex organization which is exclusively engaged in provoking our country.

They are the last remnants of the racist, insolent, conceited and arrogant "Zonians" who think that the U.S. Armed Forces currently in Panama can repeat the tragic aggression of 9 January 1964, perhaps with even more perversity and brutality the second time around.

We must be on the alert in the face of these maneuvers. We must maintain national unity to present a fighting front which will certainly have international support.

The Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau meeting opens tomorrow in Managua, Nicaragua. More than 95 countries will be represented in the capital of Sandino's country. This will be an appropriate forum for the Panamanian Foreign Ministry to firmly denounce the permanent violations of the canal treaty, cynically carried out by the Panama Canal Administration which backs the Zonians' maneuvers.

If the Panamanian Foreign Ministry acts with dignity and patriotism in Managua, it can prepare the ground to submit the Panamanian case in March at the seventh nonaligned summit meeting which will be in New Delhi, India.

We cannot let this opportunity pass. Our government must realize that being passive cannot do us a great deal of harm. The other party interprets our diplomatic passiveness as weakenss and then proceeds, with the collaboration of its local cadres, in its maneuvering to increase its aggression which dates from the birth of the republic. The footprints of the aggressor have been left on the tiles of the hard path that the Panamanian people have trod to obtain their independence, sovereignty and to recover the national territory snatched in 1903.

The struggle continues; this should be the slogan for 9 January 1983.

CEREMONY COMMEMORATING 9 JANUARY 1964 EVENTS

Del Rio Gaona Address

PA091917 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1542 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Address by Fernando del Rio Gaona, leader of the National Council of Organized Workers, at the Amador Cemetery ceremony on the anniversary of 9 January 1964 -- live]

[Excerpts] The heroic deed that we are today commemorating still serves, after 19 years, as a encouragement to the struggle of the generations. It is a very special historical date in the international field that is characterized by the warmongering policy of Yankee imperialism under the leadership of the cowboy Reagan, by the world inflation promoted by this man, by the repeated violations of the letter and spirit of the canal treaties on the part of the United States and by the warlike situation into which the Reagan administration is trying to plunge the Latin American countries, especially those of Central America. In this respect we demand the faithful fulfillment of the letter and spirit of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties; we demand that the canal area not be used by troops that are trying to subject sister countries because every time that imperialism violates the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, it is harassing the national government and the Panamanian people, especially its working class.

In this same context and in order to guarantee a progressive democracy, we consider it necessary for our government's foreign affairs to be corrected in order to permit the achievement of the proposed objective. These relations must take into consideration: relations with Third World countries, particularly the socialist countries, as our commander, Div Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera conceived them. It was international solidarity from the Third World which played a very important role in getting the Torrijos-Carter Treaties signed.

At home, 9 January 1983 also has historic importance. It is characterized by the country's grievous economic situation, the proximity of important elections for our people, reforms to the national constitution, reforms of the labor code, reforms of the housing laws and reforms of other laws. Labor dialogue also calls for new expression of social coordination [concertacion]. These situations and others are currently part of our Panamanian life.

On these concerns of our people, the Panamanian working class wishes to express its position here before the tomb of Ascanio Arosemena, a martyr who shed his blood for a better Panama. On the elections and any situation that affects our homeland, it is imperative to unite the forces of the process. On the reform of the constitution and the laws mentioned, we must state that these reforms were not requested by the people or the working class. Therefore, we oppose these reforms, but if they must be made, it is necessary for the affected sectors to participate with all the rights that may be required. Therefore, we insist on the unity of forces in order to defend and consolidate the conquests achieved by the Torrijos process, which includes the 1972 Constitution that to a certain extent empowers the people to form part of the consultative and deliberative organizations and even some of the decisionmaking organizations.

In this framework we will defend the people's power, the labor code and the other laws of social import. We demand a better collective utilization of the areas and resources that reverted to Panama. We demand that productive corporations not be given over to private organizations, so that these will represent an improvement in our people's living conditions.

In order to help us rise from underdevelopment and a dependent economy, we must create and strengthen the cooperatives, settlements, corporations, especially the state corporations, in order to face the grave and spiraling unemployment crisis. In this respect, we also demand that the labor code not be changed. Employers have received enough concessions to the detriment of the Panamanian worker. There has been enough talk to the effect that the labor code has to be reformed in order to facilitate investments because we have proof to the contrary.

This 9 January, a heroic and glorious day, is a date to reestablish our desire to struggle for a more just society that is more democratic, progressive and participative, that will benefit each and every Panamanian citizen. Therefore, the National Council of Organized Workers exhorts every student, professional, labor, peasant, social, political and patriotic organization to close ranks around the historic banners of liberation which our people have always held high and to reaffirm before the tombs of our heroes and martyrs the historic commitment to continue the struggle for a free, new and independent homeland. This was the ideal of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, the ideal for which our martyrs shed their blood. Let this blood fertilize the combative spirit of present and future generations.

Eternal glory to the January martyrs. Commander Omar, we are here. For a canal for peace, and not for war. Washington's warmongerers shall not pass. Long live peace and the friendship among peoples. [applause]

Martinez Address

PA100542 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1552 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Address by journalist Mario Martinez Fuentes, secretary general of the Panamanian Journalists Union, at an event held at Amador Cemetery in Panama City to mark the anniversary of the 9 January 1964 incidents -- live]

[Text] Compatriots, companeros all.

Nineteen years after the national anticolonialist insurrection of 9 January 1964, here we are again before the unextinguishable conscience of Ascanio Arosemena. To say Ascanio Arosemena's name is to evoke events that began on that afternoon when the students of the Federated Association of the National Institute, AFIN, from the glorious eagle's nest, took to the street and headed for Balboa High School to raise the Panamanian flag that had been trampled by the imperialist Zonian domination hiding behind unaware youths. Nineteen years have not erased the cruel image of the Western world's most powerful army shooting everywhere, trying to control the nationalist anger of the people, who hurled themselves against the electrified fence of the colony to extinguish once and for all that treaty which no Panamanian signed and which, under the name of Hay-Buneau Varilla imposed on us a foreign flag, police force and laws and usurped our principal economic and moral resource.

Ascanio, we are aware that from the beyond your marvellous young Panamanian eyes observe us today, and that you are pleased that the tricolor flag for which your worldly existence now waves from the top of Ancon Hill. With the same patriotic intensity, we also imagine that you are wondering about some fundamental subjects of the mandate that you handed us on that 9 January 1964. Yes, Ascanio, seven fundamental principles have guided us in the past 19 years of irreversible struggle following the nationalist battles of those unforgettable days of 9, 10, 11 and 12 January 1964.

The effective jurisdiction of the Panamanian state in the former Canal Zone has been achieved to a large degree. However, we still feel the foreign boot that sinks its heel in an effort to sap the vitality from our mother earth. The canal treaty signed in 1977 under the inspiration of the great realist Omar Torrijos Herrera, who is today here with us, face to face, as guardian of your alertness, Ascanio, has been religiously complied with by Panama. The U.S. Government, however, with its system of special interests that are often disguised as democratic, imposed on us a modern version of John Hay or Buneau-Varilla by approving Law 96-70, which distorts the spirit and letter of the agreement signed by former President Carter, who had the courage to correct an error made by his predecessors.

Since April 1982, the long-desired effective jurisdiction has been a definite and authentic reality, and we can say proudly to the world that the democratic Panamanian state was capable, even with the objective limitations of an underequipped and underdeveloped country, of filling the power vacuum that the Zonian colonialists left. Those colonialists forecast a complete inability of the Panamanian people to overcome the absence of the Zonian Government. They were completely mistaken. Nevertheless, we must say that other Zonians, Panamanian Zonians with evil convictions, or those that had to be left to complete a job, have tried to undermine the power of the democratic Panamanian state in the effective fulfillment of that jurisdiction in the areas that reverted to Panama.

We must say it clearly: As long as the United States keeps Law 96-70 in force, the Panamanian nation will not be satisfied with this twist that has been given to the Torrijos-Carter Treaty. The prompt denunciation of this neocolonialist instrument in every international organization and in the basic policy of our government must be the guiding star of our demands. Let us recall that the 1977 Canal Treaty is a program of decolonization. However, the North Americans have turned it into a neocolonization program.

The violations of the treaty, which constitutes an international law, include the U.S. Government's imposition of a wage scale that violates the human, economic and social rights provided in the UN Charter and by divine right. It not only decreased the wages of Panamanian and U.S. citizens after 1 October 1979, but returned to the so-called Gold and Silver Roll by paying discriminatory wages for equal work.

In the last few days the country has witnessed how a group of Zonians entrenched in the structure of the Panama Canal Commission have sponsored all manner of fabrications and intrigue against Panamanian officials, such as the distinguished citizen Dr Ana Mora de Wakeland and other Panamanians. We demand the immediate elimination of the discriminatory wage scale, both in the Panama Canal Commission and in the U.S. Southern Command. Stop the thievery against our workers and those of the United States and other nationalities. We demand that the Panamanian Foreign Ministry zealously defend the Panamanian officials who are at this moment the object of the hate and anger of a species that in spite of being on the way to extinction insists, like zombies, on subsisting off the living.

Ascanio, I want to say in answer to your question that there are some bad Panamanians who think like Zonians and who have tried and are trying to make believe that everything is all right, and that the struggle ended with the signing of the Torrijos-Carter Treaty. There are some economic groups who believe that the properties that reverted to the Panamanian state should benefit their special interests. They have used patriotic national unity to disguise their monopolistic and oligopolistic appetites.

Ascanio, you will recall that it was General Omar Torrijos Herrera who, in an act of truly nationalistic political acuity and patriotic conviction, visualized the most collective use possible for the reverted properties. However, it would seem that the Torrijist ideals are least in evidence precisely on the matter of the reverted properties. At the present time there is so much mystery in the Finance Ministry that not even the fairly radical and positive changes of 30 July 1982 have been able to clear the fog and the stench of certain concessions that have been granted even to persons and groups that represent the negation of Panamanian nationality. [applause]

We urge the president of the republic, the vice president and the National Guard General Staff in particular to harmoniously cooperate in starting a patriotic policy for the general welfare regarding the reverted properties.

The Torrijist ideology should no longer be mentioned as if it were some caricature. [applause] We should not continue to be deceived and confused. [applause] Torrijos' name should not continue to be used to lull the people in their struggle for the best possible collective use of that which cost us so much blood and today costs us so many sacrifices. [applause]

Countrymen, I will continue my dialogue with Ascanio. We, the Panamanians of good will, the new and old generations of patriots, want the U.S. Government to make the economic, technological and any other kind of investment needed, regardless of cost, so that the current lock-system canal can function optimally after the year 2000. Sometimes it is as if we Panamanians must beg the United States to fulfill obligations that have been set forth in the treaty. Sometimes we resemble beggars asking the United States to make these investments. We wish to point out that there are many reasons why Panama is entitled to have the United States disburse whatever amount of money is needed to keep the waterway serving optimally. In the first place, speaking strictly in terms of figures and accounting, the United States has already recovered the investment that it made in 1903. Second, from a commercial standpoint, the United States also obtained juicy profits by charging low toll rates since 1914, thus subsidizing its merchant marine. Third, it is no secret that for a long time the U.S. Navy has benefitted from the fact that its ships are exempt from payment during their passage through the canal. This was particularly so during World War II and during the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

Should we continue to act like beggars, asking the United States to fulfill its duties? [crowd shouts: No] We must speak clearly to them, decently but clearly.

Another issue we cannot avoid is the urgent need to train the Panamanian cadres who in a mere 17 years will be in charge of administering all aspects of the international waterway. There is no way to make the authorities -- particularly the Education Ministry authorities -- understand the urgent need for an aggressive and specific educational policy that will speedily train these cadres so that we won't be in a shameful position of having to request another treaty before the year 2000 just so the Americans can continue administering and operating the canal. We urge the authorities of the Education Ministry, of the University of Panama and of Santa Maria la Antigua University to create opportunities for all capable Panamanians so that Panama can be duly prepared even before 1999 to assume its historic and specific destiny of being in charge of the canal. We also urge those institutions and the country in general to prevent the formation of cliques that either in the short or long term can control all scientific and practical information on the canal. [crowd shouts slogans]

This leads us to another matter that also needs to be urgently explained by those currently in charge of the public administration. In the most recent national budget, it would seem that we are still insisting on the dichotomy that we in fact are two countries. We need a coherent policy to lead the nation. The reverted property, the state and mixed enterprises and the development strategy for the good of all Panamanians are all directly related to national consultation and to the assumption of responsibilities by all patriotic groups.

A delicate matter like the sea-level canal cannot be regarded as a big pie to be devoured by four or five groups of transnational companies and their local counterparts who, like simple puppets [applause], sell rotten goods to Panamanians through deception and speculation.

The organized popular sectors who were at the forefront on 9 January 1964, the ones that had the courage to contribute the dead and wounded, must be on the staff of the Panaman Canal Commission, the peace commission [as heard], the Finance Ministry and the sea-level canal. They must be present not only when topics of national interest are discussed, but also at the time when decisions affecting the lives of Panamanians of the present generation and the generation of the year 2000 are adopted. [applause]

Finally, Ascanio, we also want to talk to you about another matter that is a key topic in Panama's relations with the United States and essential to our country's relations with other peoples, nations and states of the world. Ascanio, the U.S. Southern Command that fired at you 19 years ago is still overbearingly playing its war game and destabilizing the sovereignty of other peoples. [shouts from crowd] The so-called School of the Americas is still giving training in the trade of murdering and exterminating peoples. At this moment, the U.S. Southern Command is a factor in aggression against sister countries in the area. And imagine, Ascanio, the Southern Command, as in the times of Pershing or the famous General O'Meara, is even trying to say what must or must not be done in Panama. They want to tell us who our friends and foes are.

From here, from this podium free of contamination, with the purest of feelings, in front of this tomb of the fallen brother and son, in front of our Ascanio Arosemena and our citizen Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, and in front of the soul of Victoriano Lorenzo, who is still clamoring for a grave, we denounce the U.S. Southern Command's intransigent and imperious attitude toward the peoples who are struggling in Central America and in other American nations. [applause]

Once again we demand that the military bases adjoining the Panama Canal no longer be used to train those who massacre peoples and defenders against tyrannies.

It is urgent to carry out a nationwide and popular mobilization to prompt the Panamanian Government into taking effective steps to stop the violation of clear provisions regarding the neutrality of the canal.

Ascanio, these are the things we wanted to discuss with you today, answering in some way all of your questions, which are the concerns of your entire people. Ascanio, as Omar said, the struggle goes on. Thank you very much. [applause]

EL SALVADOR

SOURCES ANTICIPATE MILITARY REBELLION SOLUTION

PA121729 Paris AFP in Spanish 1648 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jan (AFP) -- The Salvadoran military crisis, which began 6 days ago with a revolt by Col Sigifredo Ochoa, the commander of Cabanas, against Defense Minister Gen Guillermo Garcia, could be resolved this afternoon, according to military sources.

A new armed forces high command mission was sent this morning to Sensuntepeque, 10 km northeast of San Salvador, to speak to the insubordinate officer for the third time in an attempt to persuade him to stop rebelling.

It was subsequently announced that a new meeting between President Alvaro Magana and all of the country's military leaders would take place early in the afternoon, after which the decisive conclusion of the crisis will be announced.

Salvadoran military spokesmen today insisted that Col Ochoa will have to obey orders transferring him to the embassy in Montevideo or face dismissal from the army. Meanwhile, communications from the rebel headquarters and the city of Sensuntepeque in general continue to be cut off for the second consecutive day.

PRESIDENT MAGANA REPORTS SOLUTION TO CRISIS

PA122317 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1850 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Press conference by Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana in the Blue Room of the Presidential Palace in San Salvador -- live]

[Text] [Magana] I would like to thank you for coming here on such short notice, and I would also like to ask you to forgive me because I have not been very accessible in the past few days for reasons that you will readily understand. The problem that we were facing was very delicate, and any statement by me, as commander in chief of the armed forces, might have been interpreted in such a way that it would have hindered the solution to the problem we were working on.

I believe that this press conference might be the shortest one ever. The only thing I have to announce is that the entire problem has been solved and that the order from the commanding general's office, Order No 1 of 6 January 1983, has been fulfilled. This is the only important announcement that I wanted to make.

Later I am going to take advantage of the occasion to make an announcement on another subject. Meanwhile, if any of you would like me to provide more details on the resolution of the problem, I am at your disposal. But the big news is what I have just said. [chuckles]

[Question] After the announcement you have just made, which answers one of the questions that we had planned to ask you regarding the hottest topic in the country today, there are two questions I would like to ask, breaking the newsman's rule of asking only one question.

First, why was Colonel Ochoa transferred from the Cabanas detachment, since in practice he has been one of the armed forces most effective commanders in its struggle against subversion. Second, if the first measure that this democratic regime takes is to silence the media so that only one side of the story is provided, and not the two versions which would be ideal, journalistically speaking, what was the reason?

[Answer] Regarding your first question, it was due to reasons of service. It was a routine change and perhaps it was not foreseen that it could have caused this sort of reaction. It was a purely routine change. Yesterday the defense minister referred to the problem in another context.

Regarding your second question, that is something else that I would like to apologize to you about. Unfortunately, as you know, this was a very delicate problem due to the situation in the country following 3 years of uncertainty. Furthermore, a matter which was purely military from the administration viewpoint, was spilling over into other fields and sectors that were not purely military; we wanted to keep the matter in the purely military context. We managed to do so, and thanks to this were able to resolve the problem.

I beg you to forgive us; we were forced to invoke the suspension of guarantees specified in the state of siege law. We had never done this before, but the circumstances so warranted because this was an exceptional case. You will remember that 10 January coincided with the anniversary of the subversive movements and from our point of view it was dangerous to risk the development of a more dangerous situation.

[Question] You have announced that the problem has been solved. Could you give us more details about how this came about? Does this mean that Colonel Ochoa is going to go to Uruguay?

[Answer] Colonel Ochoa will be sent elsewhere, but the location has not yet been decided.
[Question] Do you mean that...[Magana interrupts]
[Answer] This means that he will not be going to Uruguay.
[Question] He will not go to Uruguay.
[Answer] In military language, he will be changing his destination...[journalist interrupts]
[Question] That means he won't be staying in Cabanas Department either?
[Answer] No. If the order has been fulfilled, that means that he is no longer assigned to Cabanas.
[Question] But he won't be going to Uruguay.
[Answer] No, for reasons that have nothing to do with this problem, reasons that you can probably imagine if you stop to think about the diplomatic aspect...[journalist interrupts]
[Question] What reasons?
[Answer] Find out for yourself. [chuckles]

[Question] Mr President, since Colonel Ochoa will not be going to Uruguay for obvious reasons, I would like to ask if he will be punished for his rebellion or uprising instead of being sent to another destination. Second, I would like to hear your opinion regarding the plot that General Garcia announced, or rather denounced, and I would like to know if the plot has been totally aborted.

[Answer] In response to your first question, we tried to resolve the problem in the most civilized and friendly way possible due to the current situation in the country, by stretching a bit the fulfillment of military regulations. This is why I did not intercede until the last moment. That is to say, at the beginning I tried to get Ochoa's companions to convince him to reflect on the consequences that this could have for him.

Regarding your second question...[journalist interrupts]

[Question] I asked you for your opinion and if this coup had been totally aborted.

[Answer] That's right. As far as I understand, General Garcia was conjecturing about the possibility of something of that nature, and a reporter completed his answer, if I recall correctly. I don't believe there will be any problems of this nature from now on.

[Question] I would like you to expand a bit on the first answer. Until a decision has been made regarding Colonel Ochoa's final destination, will he be in any sort of special custody?

[Answer] No. He is at home.

[Question] There are rumors in San Salvador that this was a plan to overthrow the government, that is, to stage a coup d'etat, and that you were aware of these plans, which have been plotted for several months.

[Answer] When someone is in a government position, as I am and he becomes aware of plans for a coup d'etat, he puts an end to them and prevents the coup from occurring. That is to say, what General Garcia meant yesterday was that possibly the development of certain events might be associated with a plan related to that, but there was absolutely nothing specific. Had we had information on a specific plan, we would have taken the necessary measures as soon as possible.

[Question] Regarding the fact that you changed Colonel Ochoa's destination, don't you think this could set a precedent for other colonels to do likewise in the future in the hope of getting their own destinations changed?

[Answer] The terms in which I made my statement were only intended to maintain the principle of authority and to have the order obeyed. In due time, a rectification will be made concerning the change of destination for various reasons. In other words, to further explain a question which this young lady asked here, let me say that Ochoa had been given a diplomatic post. Therefore, it is difficult to send a person to a particular country when that person has already refused a diplomatic post there. This is the reason for the change.

[Question] We were told this morning that Colonel Ochoa had come to the capital to visit his wife and that he was reportedly injured in a car accident. We were also told that the conflict had not been resolved yet because the officers in Cabanas were maintaining the same attitude and were confident that Ochoa could get to San Salvador without any problems or without being arrested. So the question is: Is he here on his own or... [Magana interrupts]

[Answer] This is precisely the second announcement I wanted to make.

Unfortunately, there was a traffic accident at km 39 on the road to Sensuntepeque. Mrs Ochoa and the wives of two other officers were on the way to Sensuntepeque to visit their husbands when their vehicle collided with a pickup truck carrying molasses. The three women were injured in the accident and were taken to the military hospital. Colonel Ochoa asked our permission to come to San Salvador. We gave him the permission; we even brought him and subsequently the other two officers -- the husbands of these women, Captain (Parker) and Captain (Chavarria) -- in a Salvadoran Air Force helicopter.

[Question] What happened after Ochoa was allowed to visit the military hospital? What happened after that?

[Answer] I don't know because when we were at a meeting at the Presidential Palace where the commission that visited him was giving its report, he was here. I came directly here from the Presidential Palace.

[Question] Was he here?
[Answer] Yes, he was here in San Salvador.
[Question] Did you see Colonel Ochoa at the military hospital?
[Answer] No, I haven't seen him. I was at the Presidential Palace and came here directly. I have not been following him.

[Question] Can you tell us if he was taken from the hospital to his home by soldiers? Is his house being [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I frankly don't know about that. I don't know if he is still at the hospital or what.

[Question] Is he here on his own, Mr President?
[Answer] He requested permission to come here to see his wife.
[Question] But is he now staying in San Salvador?
[Answer] I don't know [laughter] because I haven't talked with him; I really don't know. After all, this only happened 2 hours ago.
[Question] Who told you that Colonel Ochoa was here?
[Answer] The president of the republic is informed about many things. [laughter]

[Question] Mr President, you've mentioned that the Cabanas problem has already been resolved but this famous Defense Ministry order doesn't say who has been appointed commander of Military Detachment No 2 in Cabanas. We would like to know what measures will be taken regarding the other officers who backed Ochoa. Will they remain in their posts?

Another question, Mr President; we've heard a lot about military high command. I have looked in the Constitution for the meaning of military high command. Could you tell us who makes up the military high command?

[Answer] The military high command is made up of the general commander, a post I hold; the defense minister; the deputy defense minister; and the chief of the General Staff -- the armed forces general. We four make up this command.

Regarding the questions -- you asked too many questions one right after another -- let's see where to start: The officers continue in the same posts [words indistinct] because what we've done is implement Order No 1. Order No 1 didn't refer to these officers. What we've done so far and what I ordered was to implement Order No 1.

[Question] No appointments have been made then?

[Answer] It is probable that there will be a change regarding the new commander. It is possible we may issue a new order today. An order has been issued saying that Colonel Ochoa will relinquish his command. This is what we issued. There will probably be a rectification of who the commander will be in an order which might be issued today and which will probably be announced tonight.

[Question] Mr President, could you give a message to the people regarding the state of armed forces unity which has been the source of speculation following the support that the Air Force and the 1st Infantry Brigade gave to Ochoa?

[Answer] Well, as you all know, the truth is that this has been a very unfortunate incident, particularly considering the country's current situation. However, there has been a certain misinterpretation of the attitude of certain units. This was a complex problem which involved several aspects which presented various discrepancies. However, no military organization of the republic or officer ever questioned the authority of the general commander. Neither was the need to obey an order ever questioned on this key point.

[Question] Excuse me, Mr President, I do not know what Order No 1 is. I only understand that Colonel Ochoa is no longer commander of Cabanas.

[Answer] That is correct.

[Question] Is he under arrest or is some kind of punishment anticipated?

[Answer] I already answered this question a few moments ago. The order appointed him military attache in Uruguay. That destination will have to be changed for the reasons that I previously explained.

[Question] Well, has he been removed from active duty? Is he free to leave his home?
[Answer] He has been removed from active duty and he is free.
[Question] No action is planned against him?
[Answer] Absolutely none. Only his destination will be changed.
[Question] Can you give us an idea how long General Garcia will remain in his post?
[Answer] Frankly, you could ask that question about any other minister and I would not answer it either.
[Question] But isn't there a maximum time for his service?
[Answer] No. Ministers do not have set terms in office.
[Question] But don't military officers serve about 20 years?
[Answer] Oh, you are referring to the retirement time?
[Question] Yes.

[Answer] The retirement period is completely different. First of all, there is no obligation to retire. Secondly, find out when he is eligible to retire. [laughter]

[Question] Where did the members of the high command meet with Colonel Ochoa to discuss and solve this problem? It is said that this morning Colonel Ochoa arrived at the miltiary hospital. Was the high command waiting for him there or where did they meet to solve this problem?

[Answer First of all, let me make it clear that the high command as such has not met with Colonel Ochoa. In the commanders meetings that we have held, commissions to speak with him have been appointed. One of those was the one you know about. It went to Sensuntepeque on Sunday or Saturday and received a lot of publicity. That commission included General Vides and other officers.

[Question] [Words indistinct] this morning when Colonel Ochoa arrived?

[Answer] We were meeting at the presidential residence. When Colonel Ochoa arrived at the miltiary hospital, the problem was already solved. To add a little more, they had already spoken with him at 0600 somewhere in northern El Salvador.

[Question] [Words indistinct] with Colonel Ochoa. The colonel had made his decision before he arrived in San Salvador.

[Answer] That's right.

[Question] [Words indistinct] does Colonel Ochoa agree with the decision? How will Colonel Ochoa's security be guaranteed?

[Answer] Who? Colonel Ochoa?

[Question] Yes, he and his officers. I have four questions. What will the attitudes of Colonels Blandon and Bustillo be?

[Answer] Colonels Blandon and Bustillo were members of the commission that spoke with Ochoa so there's no problem there.

[Question] Where will Colonel Ochoa go?

[Answer] I have already said there will be a change in destination which has yet to be decided.

[Question] When will this be announced?

[Answer] When it is (?known) where he will be going.

[Question] Do you have assurances that Colonel Ochoa personally agreed to this arrangement?

[Answer] Absolutely.

[Question] How will the security of Colonel Ochoa and his officers in Cabanas be guaranteed?

[Answer] Colonel Ochoa's security is a problem for the security officials and I am not in charge of that. As for the officers, they will remain in Cabanas.

[Question] Although the problem in Cabanas has been handled as a strictly military problem, some sectors have said that the causes are political. What effect will this have on the national unity government considering, for example, that Major d'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly, said that it would be advisable for the defense minister to be dismissed?

[Answer] I have tried in all possible ways to separate the military problem from the political problem because one of my personal objectives is to have the armed forces be apolitical in order to better guarantee a democratic process. That is a basic principle that I will maintain in my government; and I think we have complied with that principle during this serious incident we have just experienced. Regarding Major d'Aubuisson's opinion, well, his is an opinion like any other. Someone else could think that since he wants dismissals every 2 years, maybe that type of arrangement should also apply to me. [laughter]

[Question] With the divisions in the armed forces as a result of this conflict, do you think this will in any way affect President Reagan's certification this month?

[Answer] I don't think so. First of all, there has been no important division. I want to make that clear. There has been deliberation and a divergence of opinions on issues of details but not on fundamental issues. As for the essential part of your question, I was reading the dispatches yesterday in which U.S. State Department officials were quoted as having said that in no way did this situation affect the certification.

[Question] If Colonel Ochoa does not go to Uruguay, this means that the order will not have been obeyed. Won't this cause problems regarding future orders issued by the armed forces?

[Answer] No. The order will have been obeyed insofar as he ends his functions as commander. As for the rest, we must revise the order when his destination has been decided. As I explained, we have to make those revisions for other reasons independent of that problem.

[Question] Won't this create problems regarding future orders issued by the armed forces?

[Answer] No, because the reasons why we have to make the revisions in this case are of a nature different from the problem we are dealing with. I said earlier that sending Colonel Ochoa to Uruguay as a diplomat is no longer advisable. It is no longer advisable for him to go to a country where he did not want to go. That is the reason why we have to make a rectification and correction with a new order. This is perfectly normal. An order frequently revises a previous one.

[Question] Won't there always be similar problems in the armed forces when there is a transfer of this kind?

[Answer] I don't think so, because if you consider my statement carefully, I stated repeatedly -- and as I said a few minutes ago there was no doubt about this -- that the order has been obeyed. There was unanimous agreement on this matter among all the commanders at all levels; that is, that an order must be obeyed.

[Question] Mr President, you have announced a settlement, or rather, compliance with the order, accepted by Colonel Ochoa. To some extent, this eases the minds of the Salvadoran people, who had great doubts about this issue. I have two specific questions: What could the effect on the armed forces be as far as concerns the opinion of friendly countries who are aware of this lack of discipline that occurred within the Salvadoran Armed Forces? The other question is whether, now that the problem has been solved, the local and foreign media, who were forbidden to cover the information from Colonel Ochoa's side, can now seek that source for coverage?

[Answer] I will answer the second question, which is simpler. As I explained a few moments ago, circumstances, the gravity of the problem, obliged us to take measures which are no longer necessary. All I would ask is that we try to forget this problem that has caused us 6 or 7 days during which I slept only 2 or 3 hours a night, as you can imagine, in an effort to seek a solution along with the other members of the high command. We tried to be sympathetic to the needs of the media during a period of difficulty. It is best that we try to forget this and look for some new and good news.

As far as opinions are concerned, I am sure that friendly countries will understand that this problem did not extend beyond a truly circumstantial incident. You know that the statement signed by all the commanders of all the military groups shows that there is unity within the armed forces. As I said before, in the case of the two commanders who did not sign, there are minor discrepancies, but they do not affect the basic issue of discipline, of obedience to superiors within the armed forces.

Therefore, according to the messages that I have received, friendly governments have to date viewed the problem from that perspective.

[Question] Mr President, it is possible that there may be a crisis within the Salvadoran military. To what extent do you think this has affected or will affect the democracy that you so desire for your people? How do you think the behavior of Colonel Ochoa will affect the Apaneca pact?

[Answer] I have always felt that problems and negative issues can be turned to advantage. We have learned a great deal from this experience, which has been the first serious crisis of my government. I think that we have learned many lessons and I am sure that the armed forces have come out of this problem more united and have given a good example of the chances for finding internal solutions.

Concerning how this might affect the Apaneca pact, I think that there is no connection because, as I said in answering a previous question, I have tried to keep the military problem separate from the political issues. I think that I have managed this. There is no problem and I do not see how there could be any effect.

[Question] Mr President, we local reporters always have to bother you. I ask you to explain briefly in English for NBC and the television channels how the problem of Colonel Ochoa was solved. This would be a great help to us, if you don't mind.

[Answer -- in English] Well, what I have said is that initially I tried that the problem was solved internally and one of the main objectives of my intervention in this problem was to isolate the problem as a military problem rather than a political problem, and I think, I have the impression, that I have succeeded at this level in that respect. What we did was to have a meeting of the commanders in chief and they appointed a commission to visit Colonel Ochoa to make considerations and try to convince him to change his attitude, taking into consideration the difficulties that the country is having now with the subversion and all other problems. I think that gives the general idea.

[Question] [Words indistinct] interview granted by Colonel Ochoa, one can believe that the conflict goes beyond a simple personal rebellion of a commander against an order. The minister spoke of a conspiracy. Colonel Ochoa also mentioned disagreements regarding the way in which the war is conducted, about the incompetence, in his words, demonstrated by the high command in conducting the war. What can you tell us about this basic conflict that appears to exist in certain sectors?

[Answer] Well, concerning the defense minister's view, th said yesterday that he believes, that there are some indications that lead him to believe, that this could be a part of something bigger and he gave information on the subject. Regarding the problem of the conduct of the war, I believe that the high command conducts the war in consultation and in common agreement with the other commanders and there can be differing opinions. Any commander can disagree with the manner in which the war is being carried out. Although it may seem strange, differences of opinion not only occur in civilian life but also in the military sector. That is all I can say.

[Question] The other question arises precisely because of what you just said: To what extent will this precedent, which is a serious precedent set within the army, convert the army into a kind of deliberative body in which the commanders will not only have the luxury of dissenting, but also of rebelling against an order? Also, to what extent was the government forced to be indulgent or flexible in Colonel Ochoa's case and why?

[Answer] As far as the first part of your question is concerned, I tried, my objective was, for the problem to be resolved at the level of friendly talks among colleagues. When it appeared that the situation could not be resolved, I had to intervene by reaffirming that the order must be obeyed precisely in order to uphold the principle of the chain of command.

However, as I emphasized a few moments ago and wish to reiterate, the fact is that, as far as strict compliance with the order is concerned, there was never any discussion on anyone's part. Unfortunately, the issue was linked to matters that have nothing to do with the purely military issue. Therefore, I am not concerned about the purely military matter of compliance with an order in the future, because that [words indistinct] was quite clear and was accepted (?by the colonel).

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] [Words indistinct] the matter of the conduct of the war. It is possible that in that area there may have been personal considerations, but the matter of the conduct of the war was never under discussion. We handle that exclusively at the level of the high command. We will never discuss that publicly, for very obvious reasons.

[Question] Mr President, I arrived somewhat late. If I understand correctly, you have changed the order somewhat so that Ochoa will comply with the order, or has the order been maintained as it was?

[Answer] To begin with, it is "la orden" [correcting journalist's improper use of definite article]

[Question -- in English] Have you changed the order or...[Magana interrupts]

[Answer] No, no. I am saying that the order has been complied with; that in order to change Colonel Ochoa's place of destination, another order will have to be issued.

[Question -- in English] Okay. Well then, what was the original order? That he should leave the command of Cabanas and that he has complied with?
[Answer -- in English] That's right.
[Question -- in English] Is he now free to return to Cabanas, but not as the commander, if he so desires, in the course of the day?
[Answer -- in English] To anyplace.
[Question -- in English] He can go anyplace and he can go back to Cabanas today if he wants to?
[Answer -- in English] Or tomorrow.
[Question -- in English] But he has complied with the order that says he is no longer the commander of Cabanas.
[Answer -- in English] That's right.
[Question -- in English] And you haven't decided where he is going from here?
[Answer -- in English] That's right.
[Question -- in English] But he is not under house arrest; he is no way detained at this moment? [Magana asks for and receives a translation of this question]
[Answer] No, no in no way and at no time.

[Question -- in English] The other officers who were with him have said that they would go with him wherever he went, that they would not stay in Cabanas if he is not staying in Cabanas. What is going to be the disposition of Maj Rodriguez Sossa, Capt (Max Carter) and the others who have made that disposition?

[Answer -- in English] You know the name of all of them, more than myself. [laughs] They ask us this morning, they want to stay in Cabanas. As he said, they wound up covering [as heard] with the order; there is nothing to do.

[Question] Mr President, we understand that there were negotiations to solve this problem. We would like to know when Colonel Ochoa accepted the order and whether there were also conditions on his part.

[Answer] I said a few minutes ago that it was early this morning during a meeting of the commission in the northern part of the country. In the northern part of the country, but not Sensuntepeque. As far as the second part of you question, there are no conditions. The order has been complied with, as established by the general headquarters, without conditions.

[Question] Mr President, taking advantage of the microphone that is here [laughter], if Colonel Ochoa is a good commander and it was a routine order, could we say that the Salvadoran Armed Forces routinely transfers a good fighter and sends him to Uruguay?

[Answer] For service reasons, all armed forces make changes. I don't know if you remember, but MacArthur was a good commander. Thank you, journalists, for your presence.

D'AUBUISSON CALLS FOR FEUDING CHIEFS' DISMISSAL

PA121913 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1739 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of El Salvador's Constituent Assembly, told a local newspaper that the dismissal of Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia and of Lt Col Sigifredo Ochoa Perez, the rebel commander of Cabanas, is advisable.

According to the report in today's EL DIARIO DE HOY, D'Aubuisson said that "if the two military officers were dismissed, the Cabanas problem could be satisfactorily resolved, which would also be satisfactory to the armed forces."

D'Aubuisson, Constituent Assembly president and leader of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, Arena, added that when Ochoa Perez hands over his post, "he will have to hand it over to someone who is accepted by all Cabanas Department." D'Aubuisson said that the people know him and he has everybody's support."

"It would be a tragedy for Ochoa Perez' replacement not to know the positive actions of the army against subversion in Cabanas Department, a situation that the terrorists could take advantage of," D'Aubuisson added.

D'Aubuisson does not agree with the armed forces' decision to censor the media in the Cabanas case, saying "it only proves there is no democratic unity." He said this situation indicates that the armed forces "is either being pressed by something, or it has problems it does not want to be known."

The Salvadoran Army has ordered the local media to abstain from giving news about the rebellion in Cabanas, except that released by the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, and by the presidency's Information Secretariat. In the meantime, telephone services with Cabanas have been suspended in the last days.

The military in Cabanas Department who rebelled last Thursday are demanding the resignation of Defense Minister General Garcia, and Lieutenant Colonel Ochoa Perez does not accept the order for his transfer to the Salvadoran diplomatic mission in Uruguay.

HAVANA INTERVIEWS FMLN RADIO REPRESENTATIVE

PA121141 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Interview with Margarita Gonzalez, representative in Cuba of Radio Venceremos, official radio of the FMLN in El Salvador, by Pedro Martinez Pirez; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Margarita, what do you think Radio Venceremos has achieved in its 2 years of existence?

[Answer] The main achievement of Radio Venceremos, the FMLN's official radio, has been its very existence, because imperialism has spent thousands of dollars in trying to destroy it.

This radio has endured different types of attacks, two of which were very strong.

In one of them, in December 1981, the station remained off the air for a few days because its location was endangered. Imperialism was right there.

Imperialism has invested much money to destroy the station. There is a destroyer anchored in the Gulf of Fonseca with very sophisticated and very expensive communications equipment to jam the station's broadcasts. Imperialism has not been able to destroy the station with its bombs and guns; therefore, it places the destroyer in the Gulf of Fonseca to interfere. There are also other pirate radio stations in Honduras that try to jam our frequencies by playing music that does not reflect our revolutionary aspirations.

[Question] Has Radio Venceremos created some sort of mechanism to ward off enemy attacks?

[Answer] Yes. Radio Venceremos' existence is due to its self-defense mechanisms to prevent the enemy, U.S. imperialism, from destroying it. We have very good ways of defending and protecting it, which have prevented the enemy from destroying it.

[Question] Margarita, I would like to know to whom Radio Venceremos aims its broadcasts.

[Answer] To everyone. The main objective is for our people to know how our struggle is advancing, but we also have listeners who are not involved in our revolutionary movement. Even the enemy listens to our broadcasts. We know that Salvadoran Army officers tune in when we are broadcasting. They specifically do this to learn of our advances and to learn the truth about their own situation. Very few soldiers listen to Radio Venceremos, because they are forbidden to do so. There have been occasions when soldiers were shot when found listening to Radio Venceremos. The people, however, do listen to Radio Venceremos. The enemy listens to it. Voice of America often rebroadcasts some of our great truths because they are so great and so evident that they cannot be kept hidden.

GUATEMALA

HONDURAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA121808 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1707 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova arrived in Guatemala today for an official 9-hour visit to meet with his counterpart, Efrain Rios Montt.

Suazo was welcomed at the La Aurora Airport by General Rios Montt, government officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

The Honduran president was accompanied by Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, head of the Honduran Armed Forces; Edgardo Paz Barnica, Honduran foreign minister; and Maria Mercedes Marroquin, Guatemalan ambassador to Honduras.

After receiving the honors appropriate to his post, President Suazo and President Rios Montt left the airport and travelled to the Presidential Palace, where they will hold a meeting and then a news conference this afternoon.

The Central American situation and bilateral topics will be discussed at the meeting, which is considered preparatory for a possible Central American summit meeting.

Presidents Issue Joint Communique

PA130132 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 2139 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Joint communique signed in Guatemala City by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova and Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt; read by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola -- live]

[Text] Joint communique:

Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt and Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova met today in Guatemala City for the purpose of continuing their fraternal dialogue on matters relative to their own countries and to Central America. They began this dialogue in Tegucigalpa on 3 December 1982.

In order to inform the public opinion of the result of this resumption of the exchange of viewpoints, the presidents agreed to release the following joint communique:

1. Both heads of state have the firm conviction of the unavoidable need to maintain and strengthen the fraternal bonds existing between their peoples and governments as a basis for facilitating the resolution of common concerns that may arise in the bilateral, regional and international fields.

2. Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova said that with his inauguration as constitutional president of the republic on 27 January 1982 after general elections, his country's institutions have fully returned to the path of democratic development. Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt said that with the political, economic and social transformations that have been made since 23 March 1982, the new Guatemalan Government has committed itself to strengthening democracy in the country. It has already established a schedule and procedures to set up the legal bases for a democratic institutional system that will begin on 23 March 1983 with the enactment of a civil registry and citizens law, a political parties and organizations law and an electoral law for a constituent assembly.

After this stimulating exchange of political information, the two heads of state congratulated each other on the achievements their respective countries have made in this field and reaffirmed their firm intention to proceed unceasingly in their determination to achieve the overall progress of their peoples.

3. The Honduran president told the Guatemalan president of his administration's honest wish that Guatemala join the group of Central American and Caribbean countries that are determined to pacify and democratize the area, as set forth in the foreign ministers declaration signed in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 4 October 1982. Fundamentally, this declaration establishes the commitment to struggle for the reestablishment of regional peace and for the existence of democratic, participative and pluralist institutions through free and honest elections.

4. Both presidents agreed on the need to promote permanent multilateral talks among all the countries of Central America and the Caribbean that will simultaneously advance internal political understanding and the processes of national reconciliation, in order to proceed, through peaceful ways, to find solutions for the international tensions and conflicts of every kind that cause great social disruption which have repercusions that threaten the region's peace and security.

5. The presidents agreed that human rights and the fundamental freedoms of humankind are basic elements of every democratic system, and that respect for such principles and their promotion form the bases of any government's political stability. Therefore, they reaffirmed their unalterable desire to uphold such principles to the fullest.

6. On the situation of unrest and the threats to peace and security existing on the isthmus, both heads of state believe that frank and open talks between all Central American countries would be a positive factor to reconcile the dissent and disagreement. Such talks would respect the principles of nonintervention and the self-determination of peoples.

7. They also agreed on the need to reaffirm, as essential principles of their foreign policy, respect for and faithful adherence to the principles and standards of international law. Such principles support the maintenance of peace among the states. They essentially support the self-determination of peoples; nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states; the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states; and the fulfillment of contractual obligations.

8. As part of the shared concern over the pacification of the area, the heads of state offered to unite their efforts to combat and eradicate the illegal arms traffic, which has been a cause of the violence and terrorism, whose cruelty dramatically affects the innocent.

9. As part of the common concern for the pacification of Central America, the Honduran president referred to the Honduran initiative to internationalize peace through the proposal that was submitted on 23 March 1982 to the OAS Permanent Council. The Guatemalan president expressed interest in the establishment of regional mechanisms that will help maintain peace and security in the area. Both presidents agreed that they will consider the various proposals that have been made or will be made in the future for this purpose.

10. They agreed on the need to activate the restructuring of a new program of economic and social integration in Central America, including new methods of operation for the Central American Common Market. They offered to unite their governments' efforts in this respect by creating an adequate political framework. They also agreed to study the mechanisms that will facilitate the free transit of persons, products and goods.

11. Both also agreed to appeal to the leaders of Central America and the Caribbean to join in an effort to achieve these lofty purposes. Furthermore, they agreed to ask the international community to offer determined, constant and consistent financial, technical and trade assistance to achieve the previously mentioned goals.

12. Regarding the cultural damage that their countries have been experiencing, they agreed to lend each other the necessary support on all those efforts that they may undertake to protect and preserve their archeological, historic and artistic wealth.

13. President Rios Montt told the Honduran president that his government had decided to reach a definite agreement on the controversy over Belize exclusively through the peaceful means for solving controversies as established by international law in the UN Charter and under agreements that offer just and equitable solutions for both parties and that are acceptable to Guatemala.

14. Both heads of state reaffirmed their deep faith in the ideals that inspired the Central American federation. They expressed their firm determination to extend their total support to those programs that pursue the strengthening of the isthmian countries and to those proposals that promote the reunification of the greater homeland.

President Roberto Suazo Cordova thanked Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt for the hospitality accorded him and his retinue during his visit to Guatemala.

[Issued] Guatemala City, 12 January 1983. [Signed] Gen Jose Efrain Rios Montt, president of Guatemala; Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, president of Honduras.

LEADERS DISCUSS NEW LAWS, POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

PA121347 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Political leaders have expressed concern over the fact that with the enactment of three new laws to normalize political activities in the country the traditional parties would be obliged to change the numbers and even the symbols by which they are widely recognized.

Jorge Antonio Serrano Elias, president of the Council of State, explained that the three laws impose some restrictions by which to regulate the use of the nation's symbols, but implied that these measures would be imposed only on new parties or groups, although this is a decision to be made by the electoral tribunal.

[Begin Serrano Elias recording] No, the new laws do not deal with any such possibility. They have no exclusionary or vengeful content. Rather, they are purely national, intended to regulate the progress through democratic and conventional mechanisms. The laws do include some restrictions on the use of symbols, but they do not directly address any of the symbols that have been used before. [end recording]

Nevertheless, Gonzalo Asturias, the president's public relations secretary, said that the possibility of eliminating the traditional political parties and their symbols before the three political laws are enacted is being considered.

[Begin Asturias recording] Nothing has been decided yet; this is now under study. I believe that it is one of the possibilities that will be considered; that is, such a cancellation, in order to leave the slate clean [words indistinct].

All of the Guatemalan people must organize and not give any advantages to any one group. The important thing is to establish an effective political opening, so that all Guatemalan citizens will have absolute freedom and the chance to form groups and to participate and compete. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola has said that President Rios Montt will give up power at the beginning of 1985. However, Gonzalo Asturias Montenegro said today that the government has not set a date for the transfer of power. He added that General Rios Montt will definitely not participate as a presidential candidate in the next elections.

[Begin Asturias recording] No date has been set for the transfer of power. Some things have been established, however, for example, President Rios Montt will not be a presidential candidate; instead, he will turn power over to whoever wins. The government sees itself as a provisional government and is prepared to work night and day to carry out thorough reforms in the country while it is in power. However, one must concede that it is provisional; it is not a permanent government and it will not be in office for a long time. It will release the reins of power as soon as all necessary procedures are fulfilled. These include the election of the Constituent Assembly and the general elections. However, it is absolutely impossible to forecast a date right now. The general has never done this. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ADDRESSES OPENING OF NONALIGNED MEETING

PA121845 Managua International Service in Spanish 1616 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Speech by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Nicaraguan Government Junta coordinator, opening the Fifth Special Ministerial Meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau at the Ruben Daric Theater in Managua -- live]

[Text] [Broadcast in progress] ...of the United States of America, were leaving Nicaraguan territory for the third time in our history. [1-minute break in transmission] of this heroic feat, we extend welcome in the new Nicaragua to the delegates to this special meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau. We welcome you, delegates, in the name of a people who are enthusiastically reconstructing the fatherland that was destroyed by war and looting.

We welcome you, delegates, in the name of the men, women, the elderly and children who fell in the course of our history as the victims of oppression and exploitation, while dreaming of and struggling for a better future and who today continue to fall in defense of the liberated fatherland.

We welcome you in the name of the thousands of coffee pickers who, in the area on the border with Honduras, risk their lives in view of the attacks by Somozist guardsmen who are sponsored by the powerful United States.

We welcome you in the name of the thousands of youths who, in a heroic effort, made it possible, a few months after the revolutionary triumph, to carry out the national literacy campaign that reduced illiteracy from over 50 percent to 12.07 percent. We welcome you in the name of a poor, happy, hardworking and combative people who are grateful for the confidence shown in them with the holding of this ministerial meeting in Managua, despite the limited resources that our destroyed capital can offer them.

This is the fifth special meeting of the Coordinating Bureau at the ministerial level. In Mozambique, Algeria, Kuwait and Cyprus, the members discussed problems that continue to be latent, as a result of the merciless attitude of those who endorse and defend racism, apartheid, colonialism, neocolonialism and Zionism; those who have become the accomplices of the absurd and brutal regime of South Africa; those who commit genocide in West Beirut; those who are arming Israel; those who in international forums defend the adventurous and criminal policy of the Israeli Government; those who promote crimes against the heroic Palestinian people; those who promote, through South Africa, acts of aggression against Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and the frontline countries.

This is the fifth special meeting of the Coordinating Bureau at the ministerial level and Korea remains subject to intervention and divided, demanding reunification. Vietnam is still subject to aggression and parts of the territory of Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Lebanon remain occupied, while acts of military and economic aggression continue to be waged against Libya and absurd pretexts continue to be invented to prevent implementation of UN resolutions regarding the independence of Namibia.

Mssrs ministers and delegates, observers and special guests: This meeting is taking place at one of the most critical moments ever experienced by humanity, at a time when the very existence of humanity is being threatened in a cynical and arrogant manner.

Thirty-eight years ago, the world began to experience the nightmare of the nuclear threat. Yet never has the possibility of the destruction of the planet ever been as imminent as now.

To the potential of an accumulated arsenal that is enough to destroy several planets, today there is added the irrational policy of those who think of imposing military hegemony, dismissing any real possibility of agreements that set the bases for disarmament and the limitation of nuclear weapons.

This is why we condemn the irresponsibility of those who, scorning the most elementary values of the world's inhabitants, obstruct the effort to achieve disarmament and the limitation of nuclear weapons.

Let us recall the realistic proposals, setting the bases for disarmament and the limitation of nuclear weapons that have received the approval of responsible governments and leaders of the world who, despite their ideological and political differences, are aware of the real danger threatening humanity.

Mssrs ministers, Mssrs delegates, observers and special guests. The world economy, depressed by a structural crisis, presents a truly somber picture. International production and trade have become stagnant. Inflation continues to be high and unemployment has increased at an accelerated rate, deeply affecting hundreds of millions of people and deepening dependence on [words indistinct], through a foreign debt that has surpassed the unprecedented figure of $500 billion.

This situation of structural crisis is aggravated by the restrictive policies that some developed market economy countries have deliberately adopted in order to adjust their economies. This applies primarily to the United States, the most powerful country in the economic sense.

Some developed countries have sought economic policies to fight inflation without generating greater unemployment and to achieve economic recovery without increasing inflation. Nevertheless, the process of adjustment that they have chosen has been implemented at an excessive cost. This process, based on selfishness and irrationality and with the greatest portion of the burden being shifted onto those who are economically weakest within those same countries and onto the Third World countries, have generated the most serious economic stagnation since the 1930's. This recession, the most serious of its kind in half a century, is the result of the focus of those policies of adjustment, which are based on the false premise that the recovery of the world economy depends exclusively on the recovery of the developed, market economy countries, even if achieved at the expense of the Third World economies.

This approach ignores the historically unquestionable fact that the dynamics of our countries constitute a powerful motor for the world economy and the fact that, if the crisis is worldwide, the only possible solution must meet the interests of all of the world's countries, especially those that we all represent.

No one is unaware of the effect that the international economic stagnation generated by some industrial countries has had on the Third World economies, particularly in Latin America. In 1982, for the first time in 4 decades, the region has had a negative growth rate and has reached the figure of 80 percent inflation, unprecedented in the region's history.

The low demand that this stagnation produces has led to lower prices for and fewer sales of our primary export products, while the prices of the industrial goods that we all import have either been maintained or, in some cases, increased. In the last 2 years, 1981 and 1982, alone, the prices of our countries' basic export products -- metals, agricultural raw materials, food and drinks -- have experienced a dramatic drop averaging 20.5 percent, producing a noticeable deterioration in the terms of exchange and further widening our economies' external imbalance.

This serious situation has been aggravated by the fact that one aspect of the developed countries' adjustment policy has been to intensify their protectionist measures, including trade barriers and measures adopted to meet noneconomic objectives, such as blockades, exclusionary measures and other sanctions that affect the Third World countries' sovereign rights.

In such circumstances, our countries have increasingly had to resort to indebtedness to finance their external imbalances. At the same time, in detriment to their development programs, they are forced to introduce costly adjustments into their economies. This indebtedness has increased due to unprecedented levels in the interest rates of the international financial markets. Those levels are the product of the restrictive monetary policy of the United States and of the huge fiscal deficits caused by the arms buildup that the U.S. Administration is bent on undertaking.

The unprecedented increase in the foreign debt service added to the drop in exports has taken that debt service to unsustainable levels. This problem of the foreign debt and its service is already a timebomb which, could unleash an unprecedented crisis in the international financial system from whose consequences the creditor countries could not escape.

Therefore, it is of essential interest for all to find new solutions to realistically face this situation in the best way. Nevertheless, the experience of the recent past has not been promising. When international financial cooperation is most needed, we see with concern that due to irrationality, international financial cooperation is experiencing a critical phase characterized by a decrease in real terms, by increasing costs and greater conditions, the subordination of concessionary resources, and lastly, by the current U.S. Administration's questioning of the importance of multilateral cooperation. If to this is added a halt in the private banks' monetary flow to the developing countries, the overall crisis can only deepen.

Our people, who know of the sacrifices and effort that keeping their commitments entail; our people, who live with the privations caused by a debt they inherited from the Somozist dictatorship, on this occasion issue a call for reflection with regard to the overwhelming problem of the foreign debt of the Third World countries. We think that our movement should promote the initiatives of jointly renegotiating the foreign debt. This would lead us to adopt common policies in order to achieve an agreement that will guarantee its fulfillment. These policies include the incorporation of such guiding principles as having the foreign debt service never exceed a specific percentage of countries' exports and agreeing on a flow of new financing which will guarantee the economic activity of the debtor country.

We think that any adjustment of the world economy must be achieved through equitable distribution of costs and benefits between the rich and the despoiled countries. Only through these realistic conditions can the developing countries meet their financial obligations.

Ministers, delegates, observers and special guests: It is true that this special ministerial meeting is being held in very difficult and even dramatic circumstances in the political and economic fields. Nevertheless, in the face of the forces unleashed by the loss of the most elementary wisdom, the voices of the peoples represented in the Nonaligned Movement arise modestly but firmly.

In this Managua meeting, we specially want to greet St Lucia, Belize and Ecuador, who have strengthened the movement by becoming full members.

It is true that we are countries with our own characteristics and even with diverse ideological and political positions, but we are also countries with common problems and objectives. We are poor countries dependent on an unjust economic order, exposed to political, military and economic pressures and aggressions, countries that cannot wage the battle for justice and freedom in an isolated manner, countries that need common solidarity to face the oppression that the colonial, industrial and technological metropolises have institutionalized, with the resulting grief and misery for our peoples.

Therefore, the most precious thing to protect is the unity of this movement. The enemy is aware of our differences and tries to worsen them, to divide, fragment and destroy us.

A few weeks ago, when our foreign ministry circulated the first draft of the final communique for this meeting, the U.S. Government immediately announced its rejection of this document and its decision to use all sorts of pressure against countries that are members of the movement, to nullify and lessen the importance of the Managua meeting.

We know there have been many pressures to achieve this end, but what is most important is the fact that we are aware of the worthy attitude assumed by the representatives of the movement's member countries.

Ministers, delegates, observers and special guests: This meeting has been preceded by two important events. The first is the trip that the British prime minister has made to the occupied territory of the Malvinas, and the second is the meeting of the Mexican, Venezuelan, Colombian and Panamanian foreign ministers held in Panama.

With the British prime minister's trip, the United Kingdom has demonstrated the buccaneer spirit of those who think that they are sailing through the seas of America like the best days of the pirate Morgan [applause], ignoring the sovereign rights of peoples and brandishing a threatening message worthy of a better cause.

However, during the Panama meeting we found the attitude of responsible governments that, concerned about the crisis affecting the region, have called for intensifying the dialogue at the Latin American level.

Ministers, delegates, observers and special guests: This extraordinary Nonaligned Movement ministerial meeting being held today in Managua to discuss the Latin American and Caribbean problems exemplifies the vitality and clarity of the Nonaligned Movement, which is concerned about the situation of the different regions of the world, a situation that worsened with the ascendance to power in 1981 of a U.S. administration that immediately had its effects in Africa, the MiddleEast, the Caribbean, Central America and the South Atlantic. The policy of that administration has caused the greatest degree of tension with Cuba since the 1960's, because of the military threats and the economic pressures, seeking to cause the collapse of the Cuban economy while the Guantanamo naval base remains occupied.

Aside from all of this, the policy against Grenada and Suriname was hardened with destabilizing maneuvers, slanderous propaganda, economic pressure and military and naval maneuvers. Maneuvers delaying and violating the treaties that regulate the canal, Panama's legitimate territory, were also begun. The Puerto Rican people are still denied their right to self-determination and independence.

To the whole picture of crisis and tension in the Caribbean, the imperial and imperialist aggression in the Malvinas was added, to confirm the character of a U.S. administration that, scorning the regional organization, made common cause with the invaders. Although it is true that the empire and imperialism achieved a military victory in the Malvinas, it is also true that they suffered a great political defeat in the region and that today, more than ever, the need for a negotiated solution that will return the usurped territory to its legitimate owner, Argentina, is called for. [applause]

Meanwhile, in Central America the U.S. military and political presence was increased in an attempt to destabilize and destroy the Nicaraguan revolution and to end the struggle of the Central American peoples, particularly the struggle of the heroic people of El Salvador. [applause]

The strategy of the U.S. administration is clear; it is to impose the idea that the revolution's triumph in Nicaragua was the result of the expansionism of the East and that the Central American peoples' struggle was the product of the alleged Nicaraguan decision to arm the revolutionaries of El Salvador. They staged this huge slander and misinformation campaign throughout the world. They were seeking specific results, such as the political and economic isolation of Nicaragua, which would facilitate the plans for internal destabilization and create the necessary conditions for military aggression.

To promote their military plans, they chose the state of Florida as a training base. The Honduran border with Nicaragua was chosen as a permanent operations base and the Costa Rican border as a reserve base. Honduras was assigned the military role and Costa Rica was assigned the political role. In both countries they stationed CIA officers, to direct the undercover operations. In Honduras, the first step in support of their plans was to impose changes within the armed forces to facilitate their use. In Costa Rica, taking advantage of the economic and financial crisis affecting the country, they managed to compromise high-ranking government officials, who have facilitated the military operations carried out by the CIA officers intended to form sabotage and harrassment groups that will operate from there against Nicaragua. They have also set up a clandestine shortwave radio station in the Liberia area. More recently a television station, also clandestine, was set up in Hacienda El Amo between (Inocentes) and Conventillos.

The two stations are designed to provide propaganda to complete the plans for aggression against our country.

The second step taken in Honduras was to organize and arm the 7,000 guardsmen of the former Somozist regime that were based in camps located on the border with Nicaragua. A general staff for operations was organized, led by U.S. officers.

All these actions have been accompanied at different times by joint military operations carried out by the U.S. and Honduran armies. New U.S.-Honduran operations then began, one of them being a so-called airborne operation and another a so-called CPX command post operation. These operations took place in Honduran territory on the border with Nicaragua. Spy flights by U.S. Air Force planes in Nicaraguan airspace have continued as has the presence of U.S. warships off our coasts, in flagrant violation of our sovereignty.

As a result of this aggressive policy, over 500 attacks have been launched from Honduran territory. Thousands of Somozist guardsmen have sown terror in the border areas, killing over 400 Nicaraguans. As a result of this aggressive policy 75 children were killed and dozens of workers have been kidnapped, tortured and killed in Honduran territory. Three bridges have been blown up, a construction plant has been sabotaged with plastic explosives, an airplane belonging to our small commercial airline has been sabotaged and two tobacco production centers have been set on fire.

In this overall campaign of terror launched in the border area, the Honduran Army has been used as a support force for the criminal actions of the Somozist guardsmen. At the same time, the military and political presence of Israel in both countries was promoted. In October of last year, the Israeli foreign minister arrived in Costa Rica, accompanied by Zionist military advisers who remained in that country to provide their services.

Also last year, in December, Israel Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon visited Honduras. This minister, who is responsible for the genocide in Lebanon, signed military agreements, according to his own statements.

In El Salvador, the provision of weapons and ammunition of all kinds was increased, as was the presence of U.S. military advisers, who have taken on the leadership of the armed forces in operations for the extermination of the Salvadoran people, in an attempt to contain the revolutionary upsurge. This military involvement of the United States has also meant the participation of the Honduran Army and Air Force in joint operations in the border departments.

Ministers, delegates, observers and special guests: It is true that the U.S. aggressiveness has increased the tension in the region. It is also true that most of the governments are facing the problem maturely. We must mention here how the Nicaraguan Government has always been willing to hold a dialogue without conditions.

We must also recognize the responsibility shown by the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the FMLN, which have made realistic proposals to begin a dialogue to find a political solution to the existing crisis.

We also recognize the initiatives of Mexico and France, Mexico and Venezuela and recently of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama in favor of dialogue and a political solution to the crisis in the region.

Ministers, delegates, observers and special guests: On the 200th anniversary of the birth of liberator Simon Bolivar and very near the holding of the seventh summit in India, we want to express recognition of Cuba's firm and well-balanced action in the presidency of the movement which, headed by esteemed Companero Fidel Castro, has promoted its efforts in favor of the movement's unity and strengthening. [applause]

We also greet India and esteemed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who will soon hold the presidency of our movement. [applause]

Ministers, delegates, observers and special guests: Nicaragua is grateful for your presence which shows that the policy of isolation is defeated and that the Nonaligned Movement's policy of dialogue and solidarity is emerging with great force. [applause]

Nicaragua is also grateful for the confidence placed in us by supporting our election to the Security Council. [applause]

Nicaragua will continue to defend the principles of nonalignment even at the cost of facing the attacks of the current U.S. administration. We are considered part of its strategic reserve, a concept we definitely reject. Instead, we can proudly say that since 19 July 1979, year of the revolutionary triumph, Nicaragua has become a strategic reserve of the Nonaligned Movement. [applause]

We can state that since 19 July 1979, Nicaragua has become the strategic reserve of the peoples in Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean who have decided to struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, fascism, imperialism and all kinds of oppression and exploitation. [applause]

We can state that since then we have become the strategic reserve of the peoples who struggle for a real new international economic order. In short, we became the strategic reserve of the peoples who firmly struggle for the defense of peace. Thank you very much.

CUBA'S FIDEL CASTRO GREETS NONALIGNED MEETING

PA122051 Managua International Service in Spanish 1654 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Message sent by Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz to the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau meeting in Managua; read at the opening session of the meeting by an unidentified official -- live]

[Text] Dear Companero Daniel Ortega, dear ministers and chiefs of delegations:

We hail with great satisfaction the beginning of the first ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau, which is devoted to examination of the problems being confronted in Latin America and the Caribbean. It is undeniable proof of the vitality, coherence and capacity for action of the movement that, 22 years after it was founded, although only one Latin American and Caribbean country was present at the first conference, the movement should today be able to respond at this meeting to the growing interest shown by the peoples of this region in applying an independent foreign policy, in defeating imperialist and colonialism intervention and aggression and in advancing their economic and social development. This meeting is, first of all, an expression of solidarity and support.

No better venue could have been chosen for this meeting than heroic Nicaragua which, only 3 years ago and after decades of indomitable struggle, threw off its neocolonialist dependence and thereby won the right to speak with its own voice, to choose its own friends and to make its inestimable contribution to the common cause of the defense of peace, independence and development to which the nonaligned countries are committed.

Nicaragua is located in the heart of Central America, a long-suffering region of our continent, where foreign exploitation and dependence and imperialist intervention and occupation have left archaic social structures and where misery, poor health and illiteracy spur people on to the firmest struggle for their democratic rights and for a better future.

Everyone is quite aware of the response given by those who benefit from this situation in the face of popular rebellion. Only a few days ago, some of the most important U.S. newspapers and magazines exposed what was no secret; the war that the Central Intelligence Agency directs against the Nicaraguan Government, as well as the objective of hastening a regionalization of the Central American conflict in order to permit direct U.S. intervention.

In the face of these intentions and maneuvers, it is necessary to recall the important proposals for negotiated, political solutions that have been made by France and Mexico, by the presidents of Venezuela and Mexico, and by the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador. These proposals constitute a contribution to and a path toward the preservation of peace and toward respect for the sovereignty of the region's countries.

There are still fresh scars on this continent from the Anglo-U.S. aggression against a brother country, Argentina, which tried to claim its sovereign rights over a Latin American and Argentine portion of land that has been illegally usurped by force; the Malvinas Islands. The warmongering and rapacious essence of imperialism and its scorn for our peoples and the rules and principles that have been recognized in international law were revealed in the South Atlantic war and in the U.S. violation of its alleged commitments acquired under the OAS Charter and the so-called Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance -- instruments which have served only to bind Latin America and the Caribbean to U.S. interests.

In addition to the violence that has been imposed on Latin America countries, they have suffered the serious consequences of the economic crisis that affects the capitalist world. The foreign debt of the countries of this continent surpasses $300 billion, while the trade protectionist measures, which have become a form of veritable persecution of Latin American exports, prevent these countries from acquiring the necessary resources to maintain their economic advance and amortize their gigantic debt.

To this can be added the indescribable and criminal Yankee economic blockade against revolutionary Cuba. The Latin American countries expect from this meeting the militant solidarity of the movement, so that our just demands and expectations, only weeks before the seventh summit, the successful realization of the special meeting of the bureau in Managua will serve as another step in strengthening of the unity, prestige and capacity for action of the movement. [sentence as heard]

I wish you optimal results. Fraternally, [Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz [Applause]

MALMIERCA ADDRESSES NONALIGNED MEETING

PA130042 [Editorial Report] -- Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 2300 GMT on 12 January begins a live broadcast from Managua's Plaza of the Revolution where there is a mass rally honoring the nonaligned meeting currently underway in that capital. The station announcer describes the scene, noting that the plaza is packed with people. The celebrants are heard chanting and clapping in the background. After reviewing the names of some of the delegations and representatives participating in the meeting, the announcer says that Commander Leticia Herrera, State Council member and secretary general of the Sandinist defense committees, will speak.

Commander Herrera welcomes the participants in the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau meeting and expresses Nicaragua's pleasure at having been chosen to host the meeting. She is followed by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca whose speech begins at 0000 GMT on 13 January.

Malmierca's Speech

PA130346 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Speech by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca speaking on behalf of all the delegations to the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau meeting: at a rally in Managua's Plaza of the Revolution -- live]

[Text] Companero members of the government Junta of National Reconstruction, Companero members of the FSLN National Directorate, distinguished delegates to the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau, dear Nicaraguan people:

In the name of all the participants in the Coordinating Bureau meeting in Managua; in the name of the movement's president, President Fidel Castro; we wish to take this opportunity [applause] we wish to take the opportunity of this beautiful encounter with the Nicaraguan people to give you our most heartfelt thanks for the warm welcome and the enthusiastic hospitality extended to us during our visit to Managua.

It is a great honor for us and we are deeply satisfied that the new Nicaragua is hosting this important event. For many of us this is our first visit to the heroic homeland of Sandino.

This encounter with the fighting people of Nicaragua is beautiful evidence of their fervent dedication to the cause of national reconstruction, their dedication to the defense of freedom won at the cost of thousands of lives. This encounter is beautiful evidence of the fraternal reception accorded to the participants of the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau. The topic of the meeting is Latin America and the Caribbean.

For those of us who have the privilege of having known, of admiring Carlos Fonseca Amador, the hero who continued the struggle initiated by the general of free men, Cesar Augusto Sandino, this encounter with the new Nicaragua, with the Sandinist homeland is especially emotional. It is proof of how the Nicaraguan people have realized, with their victory and with their work, the objectives to which they have dedicated their lives.

The decision of the Nonaligned Movement to hold this extraordinary ministerial meeting in Managua, is another expression of the movement's solidarity with Nicaragua and with the struggle for independence, for economic development. It is proof of the movement's struggle against the aggression and threat that the people of Latin America and the Caribbean suffer. In inaugurating this extraordinary meeting today, we have seen with healthy pride the attendance of more than 100 delegations, 34 of them headed by ministers. This is an important victory that demonstrates the attention that the movement gives to the region, to the struggle of our peoples. Furthermore, it is a defeat of the useless attempts to isolate Nicaragua as well as the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean.

Our meeting proposes to carefully examine the dangers that threaten peace and security in Latin America and the Caribbean, to reaffirm the movement's support for the struggle of the peoples of the region for their independence and sovereignty and against the continuance of colonialist situations. It must analyze the existence of foreign military bases or the attempts to establish new ones by colonialist and imperialist powers.

The meeting will study the colonialist case of Puerto Rico and the measures that could be taken to guarantee the full exercise of the Puerto Rican people's inalienable right for self-determination and independence. It will reaffirm its traditional support for Panama in its worthy struggle for compliance with the canal treaties. It will analyze the just Bolivian claim in its effort to recover an outlet to the Pacific Ocean. It will condemn the attempts to destabilize Suriname. It will support Belize, demanding respect for Belize's territorial integrity. It will thoroughly examine the Malvinas Islands case in which the attitude of the colonialist power, which is rejecting negotiations, and is thereby provoking a dangerous center of tension in the area. It will reaffirm its support for the Argentine nation and people in their sovereign rights over this part of the Latin American territory.

In the Caribbean, there are signs of the intensification of the aggressive and interventionist policy of imperialism, which acts frantically and offensively against the sovereignty of the peoples of the region and increases its pressure and hostile actions of every kind against Cuba and Grenada. Our meeting will also analyze this situation.

The conference will pay particular attention to the present situation in Central America, where there is a threat of the outbreak of a war that would have unpredictable consequences. It is precisely this region that most requires the united, dynamic and solidary vision of the movement of nonaligned countries.

The dangers that threaten the new Nicaragua, the threats of imperialist intervention, the aggression Nicaragua experiences, the attempts to destablize its government and the other hostile actions by U.S. imperialism and its allies in the region elicit the deepest concern of the nonaligned countries and must be decisively denounced and condemned.

Regarding the Salvadoran situation, our movement has noted with deep concern the intensification of the interventionist and belligerent policy of the U.S. Government, while it rejects the appeal of other countries and international organizations to find a just, peaceful and negotiated solution to the Salvadoran conflict with the participation of all the political and representative forces of this nation, including the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the FMLN. [applause] The nonaligned countries have welcomed and backed the proposals of Mexico and Venezuela, two of the movement's Latin American observer countries to safeguard peace and to find a solution for the grave problems of this area.

No less important will be the analysis of the critical economic situation that the region's countries face as part of the group of developing countries. The meeting will consider what measures can be applied in an effort to solve the grave problems in this area.

Our principal objectives and greatest efforts will be aimed at preserving regional peace and security, strengthening the movement in this part of the world and reinforcing the Latin American and Caribbean unity, thereby promoting cooperation among our peoples.

We will reaffirm the right of these nations to freely choose their own political, economic and social system; the right of their peoples to their development as a means to achieve their true independence; that is, the right of their peoples to construct a better future.

By holding this meeting in Managua, the nonaligned countries pay homage to the Sandinist revolution and express their firmest solidarity with the people and government of Nicaragua while rejecting the imperialist attempts to interfere in and destabilize this courageous country. [applause]

The message to the participants in our meeting sent by President Fidel Castro, president of the Nonaligned Movement, states that no more appropriate framework could be chosen to hold this encounter than heroic Nicaragua, which only 3 years ago shook off, after decades of untiring struggle, its neocolonialist dependence. By so doing, Nicaragua won the right to speak for itself, to choose its own friends and to give its valuable contribution to the common cause in the defense of peace, independence and development to which the nonaligned countries are committed.

As the final declaration of the sixth summit stated, we again urge all members of our movement and the other states of the world to extend their political and economic support to the national reconstruction government of Nicaragua in its task to rebuild the country; [applause] affirm its independence and sovereignty and construct its future in accordance with the interests of the Nicaraguan people.

People of Sandino and Carlos Fonseca, receive our most cordial greetings. Nicaragua vanquished yesterday, vanquishes today, and will always vanquish. Free fatherland or death! [applause]

NONALIGNED DELEGATES ON CENTRAL AMERICAN ISSUES

PA120445 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati favors a peaceful solution of the Central American problems. The opinion of the Iranian foreign minister, who heads his country's delegation to the nonaligned meeting currently underway in Managua, was revealed at a news conference with local and foreign correspondents.

The Iranian foreign minister added that the nonaligned nations must offer their solidarity to Nicaragua in order to contribute to the consolidation of the Sandinst revolution.

Meanwhile, the Panamanian delegation attending the nonaligned meeting in Managua will draft a proposal in support of the document which Nicaragua has submitted to the meeting. The Panamanian proposal includes the recommendation made by the Foreign Ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela and Panama to reduce tensions in the Central American area through dialogue and negotiations. Such efforts, the Panamanian delegates noted, should include a permanent climate of mutual respect among the states and should be supported by the rest of the Latin American nations.

Zaire's Foreign Minister (Kamanda Wakamanda), [title and name as heard] who heads his country's delegation to the Fifth Meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau, said that the Zairians have come primarily to help Nicaragua. He added that such an objective shows our interest in Nicaragua and in the Nonaligned Movement. He also condemned in specific the Reagan administration's policy on Latin America and the Caribbean.

TANJUG REPORTS MOJSOV CONTACTS AT MEETING

LD130042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2122 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Pool item]

[Text] Managua, January 12 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov engaged in lively diplomatic activity on the first day of his stay in Managua. Tuesday evening he was received by member of the supreme leadership of the Sandinist front, Commander Henry Riz, and afterwards met with the heads of the Iranian, Iraqi, Egyptian, Algerian and Argentine delegations.

In these contacts views were exchanged on the preparations for the seventh summit of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, questions on the agenda of the Managua meeting and bilateral cooperation.

Sources at the Yugoslav delegation stress that in these meetings a high level of agreement was confirmed on the need to ensure full success of the summit and of the extraordinary session of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau which is analysing the situation in Latin America.

The heads of delegations with whom Mojsov met yesterday and today expressed readiness to develop friendly relations and bilateral cooperation with Yugoslavia.

FMLN ENVOY TO NONALIGNED DISCUSSES AREA ISSUES

PA121509 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1325 GMT 12 Jan 83

[By Beatriz Bonet]

[Excerpts] Managua, 12 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Criticism of U.S. "imperialism," which is most visible in Central America, the Caribbean and the Malvinas Islands, will prompt the harshest debate in the nonaligned meeting that is being held in Managua this week.

FMLN representative Mario Aguinada noted that the meeting is expected to confirm that there should be a political solution to the Salvadoran crisis.

Prior to entering the sessions room at the "Cesar Augusto Silva" center, Aguinada said that the confrontation between Col Sigifredo Ochoa, the military commander of Cabanas Department, and the Salvadoran Army is "a sign of the ongoing deterioration within enemy's rank." He added that this situation reveals the odds that a catastrophe will take place on the enemy side and implies victory for the revolution.

Asked what would happen if the Army or the FMLN and the "FDR" (Revolutionary Democratic Front) didn't obtain final victory, Aguinada replied emphatically that the revolution will win despite the Honduran intervention, which is supported by the United States.

The FMLN representative described the communique issued by the foreign ministers who met at Contadora Island in Panama last week as "interesting." Although he confessed that he wasn't completely familiar with the text of this communique, he noted that it "promotes a solution to the conflict."

WORKERS HOLD ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION

PA092241 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2138 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Managua, 9 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Several hundred workers today marched through the western sector of Managua, shouting anti-government slogans, demanding freedom for labor unions and chanting, "Cubans and Russians get out of Nicaragua."

The Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions (CUS) today called its members to a religious service in memory of labor leader Luis Medrano, murdered four years ago by the Somoza government. Afterward, a march from the church to the Managua General Cemetery was organized.

During the almost 2-km march, workers repeatedly shouted: "Democracy yes, communism no. Nicaragua will be a republic again. We don't want to be another Cuba. Totalitarianism get out."

A small group of policemen remained at a prudent distance from the workers. There were no incidents. Adan Fletes, president of the Social Christian Party and of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, which groups all the political parties opposing the Sandinist regime, spoke at the cemetery, claiming that "this memorial act is now more difficult than in the past."

The opposition politician demanded that Nicaragua reinstate freedom of the press and political freedom, and that free elections be held; because if they were held, "the FSLN would lose power in a clean election without pressures."

Fletes said that in Nicaragua there is a process of military polarization that is hindering the development of a democratization process, and that "great efforts must be made so that the people will not be misled now that there is no access to communications media."

He stressed, "We want democracy and freedom for Nicaragua, and we are against the establishment of a totalitarian regime."

Referring to the meeting of nonaligned countries being held in Nicaragua, Fletes said that "this meeting could serve to try to introduce a deterrent process in view of the military polarization in the area, particularly in Honduras."

He said, "This meeting is important because of this fact, but we should also bear in mind that not all of the nonaligned countries are really nonaligned, because the true banner of nonalignment is being anti-imperialist in face of the United States, and also in the face of the USSR."

VOICE OF FREE NICARAGUA CITES 'EXTREMISMS'

PA090618 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Nicaragua in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jan 83

["Official commentary analyzing the irresponsible attitudes of the extremes represented by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, that is to say the National Guard, and the ill-named National Directorate, which we refer to as the traitorous collective, and which has ignored our peace proposal"]

[Text] The 16 December document signed by the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde, and publicized by Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, basically attempts to stress that until now there have been two tragic positions regarding Nicaragua; that of the National Guard, GN, which is known as the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] and is backed by the most reactionary forces inside and outside the United States, and that of the National Directorate, DN, or FSLN Directorate, whose backing is dwindling down to the most orthodox and aligned sectors of the old pro-Soviet left.

These two positions are eminently militaristic. They tend to introduce foreign ideas and seek absolute control of power. Their objectives, concepts and strategies are designed from a totalitarian or dictatorial viewpoint. Therefore, their extremes coincide, and they allow and justify each other. The narrow ideas of one allow for the stupidity of the other, and vice versa.

From any angle they are anti-Sandinist, because they stray from the revolutionary concepts of General Sandino and the Sandinist people's revolution. The essence of these concepts is to be anti-imperialistic, populist and democratic.

To the contrary, the National Guard -- the GN or FDN, as you prefer -- wants a return to the past and does not hide it, since this is its natural environment, so as to be able to seize power from the people, suck up their very last drop of blood and then turn them over on their knees to the local financial oligarchs and their foreign masters.

In turn, the National Directorate -- the DN or FSLN Directorate, as you prefer -- is trying to build a future based on unrealities, inconsistencies and a Somozist behavior and methodology that so far has only turned Nicaragua over to new political oligarchs who are kneeling before different foreign masters so as to be able to exercise a power that is serving up on a silver platter to the native reactionaries and their masters the possibility of a return to the past.

[This is being done by] the National Guard, the FN, because it wants to, and by the National Directorate, the DN, because it is incapable, inept and acquiescent.

The Arde document read by Commander Eden Pastora Gomez provides a political opening and calls for serious and revolutionary reflection for a democratic rescue of the Nicaraguan revolution. It is aimed -- as far as possible without renouncing any principles, as the document says -- at trying to achieve an internal and external political opening to truly consolidate the revolution and rescue the true Sandinist spirit, so that a popular wall can be formed to prevent this frightening return to the past.

Arde accepted the historic responsibility of assuming this attitude through the proposals outlined in the peace document read by Commander Pastora. The Nicaraguan people demand peace. The Central American peoples demand peace. All of those who want to encourage the beginning of a war will wind up -- as a Nicaraguan poet once said -- in the sewers and latrines of history.

CASTRO TALKS WITH SPANISH CULTURE MINISTER

LD122302 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] The Spanish minister of culture, Javier Solana, met today with Cuban leader Fidel Castro. According to Solana, during the 4-hour meeting, which took place in Havana, they reviewed the international political situation, above all the situation in Central America. The two politicians agreed that the only way to resolve the Central American crisis is through dialogue. With regard to bilateral relations, Minister Javier Solana said that they could foresee an increase in political contacts that could develop in a favorable climate, though for the time being, there are no concrete plans.

REPORTAGE ON RAUL CASTRO'S POLISH VISIT

Criticizes U.S. Polish Policy

FL121340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro has said that the Communist Party of Cuba is confident that the Polish communists and people will overcome the country's difficulties and will forge ahead.

Speaking at a meeting with social and trade union representatives of the [Polish United Workers'] Party [PZPR] of Krakow's Lenin Iron and Steel Plant, our party's second secretary said there can be no doubt that the U.S. Government has used all of its power to foment the destabilization of Poland. The first vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers noted the frenetic attacks by the United States -- and especially by its President, Ronald Reagan -- against Poland and its highly hysterical reaction to the beginning of the country's normalization process.

The minister of the FAR stressed the confidence and solidarity of the socialist community and its unlimited support in defense of the Polish nation's victories which are the result of over 30 years of productive labor.

Army Gen Raul Castro emphasized the policy of peace set by the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community in contrast with the growing [policy of] aggression of the United States.

Our party's high-level delegation concluded a 2-day tour of Krakow Province and returned to Warsaw. The tour was part of an official friendship visit to the Polish People's Republic at the invitation of the PZPR.

Ends Visit

FL121930 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of our party's Central Committee, has concluded an official 5-day visit to the Polish People's Republic. The first vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers headed a high-level delegation which answered an invitation by the Polish United Worker's Party [PZPR]. The delegation was made up by Vilma Espin, alternate member of the party Politburo and President of the Federation of Cuban Women; and by Central Committee members, Div Gen Jose Abrahantes, first vice minister of the interior, and Carlos Aldana.

Raul was seen off at Okecie Airport by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary general of the PZPR Central Committee, and by other leaders of the Polish party, government and army.

ALMEIDA BOSQUE ENDS VISIT TO MALI, DEPARTS

FL121400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and vice president of our country's Council of State, has ended an official 4-day visit to Mali. Almeida and his delegation were bid farewell at Bamako's airport by Gen Amadou Baba Diarra, joint secretary general of the Mali People's Democratic Union Party, and other representatives of the state and government of the host country.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR SUGAR MEETING

FL121710 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1422 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] An official Soviet delegation has arrived in Havana to participate in the 11th meeting of the Standing Work Group for Cuban-Soviet Cooperation in the Sugar Industry. Soviet cooperation in our primary industry deals with construction, rebuilding and modernization of sugar mills; technical advice and training; and the rehabilitation of railway transportation.

MEXICO, CANADA TOURIST VISAS TO BE ABOLISHED

FL112005 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Mexico, 11 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Starting today, Cuba will abolish tourist visas for visitors from Mexico and Canada. This new policy will apply both to individuals and to groups.

The announcement was made by Jose Luis Posada, representative of the Cuban Tourism Enterprise in the Federal District. Posada reported that tourist visas will be granted by the agencies contracting trips to Cuba paid in Mexican pesos. The airlines will also be able to grant visas. Cuba will maintain its policy of prior request to grant visas to businessmen, technicians and journalists who carry out activities in its territory.

According to the Cuban official, tourists who arrive by air or ship from Canada or Mexico -- regardless of their nationality -- will not get their passports stamped. Therefore, if they wish, their visit to the island will not be recorded.

He also said that due to the fact that tourist visas are going to be granted at the time when airline tickets are purchased, the procedure will only take a few minutes.

SHIP DELIVERS CARGO TO GRENADA, OFF TO AFRICA

FL121630 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1527 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] A 263 metric-ton cargo from Havana has been delivered to the port of St George's, Grenada by the Bartolome Maso merchant ship. Four fuel-storage tanks and accessories accounted for 223 metric tons of the shipment. After unloading in Grenada, the Cuban ship continued its trip toward the African coast.

23 DECEMBER PCC CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

FL061314 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Resolution issued 23 December 1982 by the sixth plenum of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee concerning the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks -- read by announcer]

[Text] The 26th of July 1983 marks the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks, a historic action carried out by courageous revolutionary youths, led by Fidel Castro, responding to the call of the unredeemed fatherland. This act opened the last stage in our people's struggle to achieve complete and final independence.

Several centuries of colonial and neocolonial domination, having produced only oppression, hunger, illiteracy, disease, exploitation and misery, inflamed the longing for independence on the part of Cubans, who on more than one occasion had seen their desires to attain full freedom frustrated. The 26th of July 1953 opened a new phase in the history of our country, a phase which concluded the liberating actions started in the 1868 and 1895 wars of independence and the battles waged by our people throughout the neocolonial republic against tyranny, looting, imperialist domination and for the conquest of true democracy and social justice. The path to follow, the revolutionary movement, the program and leader of the revolution all emerged from the attack on Moncada. The Moncada combatants received, as Fidel has said, the valuable experience of our struggles in the military and political sphere and were inspired by the battles for our independence -- a great source of combat traditions and love of freedom in the hearts of the people. They were nourished by the political thought which guided the 1895 Revolution and the revolutionary doctrine which directs the social liberating struggle in modern times and makes it possible to conceive the actions that -- based on these sturdy pillars, the people, the historical experience, the teachings of Marti, the principles of Marxism-Leninism and an accurate appraisal of the conditions peculiar to Cuba -- could and should be taken at that time.

The glorious exploit at Moncada was the mission called for by the forefathers of our independence to complete the emancipation to which they dedicated themselves for an entire century. The 26th of July is recorded, therefore, as one of the most beautiful pages of the history of the Cuban people's struggle and is a symbol of rebelliousness, courage and dedication to the cause of freedom. The combatants of Moncada opened the way for the triumph of the revolution. Thirty years after the glorious Moncada assault our victorious revolution is a firm bastion of socialism and of the peoples' liberation.

The nation, under the leadership of Fidel, succeeded in defeating tyranny in an unprecedented battle, destroyed the military and political machine of the bourgeois land-owners, hoisted the victorious flag of socialism in our hemisphere for the first time, was able to defeat in an epic battle the mercenary Giron attack and crushed the bandits armed and paid by the U.S. Government and its instrument of espionage, subversion and terrorism -- the Central Intelligence Agency. Today the nation stands more firm and determined than ever, inspired by the immortal example of those who carried out that historic exploit, and confronts the threats and provocations of U.S. imperialism. The heroism of the Moncada combatants is the banner of our people in the struggle to increase production and strengthen the defense of our country in the political, ideological and military spheres.

Upon reaching the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks and the 130th anniversary of the birth of Jose Marti -- the man intellectually responsible for the assault -- the PCC Central Committee calls upon the working class, peasants, intellectuals, students, combatants of the FAR and the Interior Ministry, men, women, young and old, and all our people to celebrate this glorious anniversary with a greater productive effort and an even greater participation in the defense of the socialist fatherland.

Our tasks must be fulfilled in a very complex international atmosphere marked by the evident and shameless U.S. will to impose its aggressive, selfish and plundering policies, which have brought the world to an ever-increasing danger of war. These policies of the current U.S. Administration are aimed at socialism and all progressive countries and forces. The confrontation with and defeat of these fascist policies, with the united efforts of all the peoples of the world, is the most vital and urgent task of our times. It is the essence of the battle for peace in which we are engaged.

Our nation -- fully inspired by the idea that Fidel has instilled in us that peace is also defended with firmness, determination and necessary courage -- while demonstrating its will to contribute to the achievement of a just and honorable peace, prepares itself to resist and crush any imperialist adventure and to defend, until its last drop of blood, its most precious of all conquests, the revolution.

As a consequence of the broadened criminal Yankee economic blockade against Cuba, effects of the capitalist world's economic crisis and low price of sugar, high interest rates and the abrupt drop in short-term loans and deposits, our economy is confronting an acute shortage of free foreign exchange and from this spring a number of difficulties which will demand from our people a maximum effort in savings, austerity and efficiency to preserve the current levels of activity and the labor development we have achieved.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the assualt on the Moncada Barracks, the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee calls for:

1. Efficient production and service plans with maximum savings of fuel, electricity, lubricants, raw materials and all types of materials, especially those imported from the capitalist area; increasing to the maximum the recovery of raw materials; eradicating unnecessary waste of energy; using with extraordinary zeal each gallon of fuel; working to fulfill the tasks planned for each branch, labor sector, enterprise and job with the least possible consumption of imported goods and, above all, contributing to the country drop by drop and gallon by gallon the hundreds of thousands of tons of oil which must be carefully used.

2. The country's fundamental economic activity is the sugar harvest, that is why it is necessary to make every effort to produce the most sugar with greater efficiency; fulfill and overfulfill the economic and technological plan; raise the level of fuel consumption, especially in the production of refined sugar and in transportation. The weeding, planting, fertilization and irrigation of the sugarcane must be completed as scheduled. The maintenance and repair of the equipment and machinery of industry and cane agriculture will also constitute principal activities during this year of the 30th Moncada anniversary.

3. Continuing to strengthen the measures implemented in the system of planning and management of the economy, placing emphasis on the effort to make the enterprises profitable; raising work productivity; activating and simplifying the supply mechanisms; improving the quality of production, primarily of goods for export, services and of other economic activities; continuing to advance the systematic improvement of the work center's basic organization; using the norms with greater vision and rigor as a means for gauging work and as a base for setting wages, raising the level of discipline, punctuality, and best use of the workday as well as administrative and union needs in this respect.

4. Obtaining a greater efficiency in the investment process, by properly selecting the objectives to be undertaken and completed; insuring the availability of necessary technical documentation, strictly observing instructions and setting them in motion so that scheduled levels of production are met in accordance with the economic and technical evaluation; activating the construction and assembly of investments contracted with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

5. Devoting special attention to the production, of transportation and advertising goods for export, particularly sugar, nickel, fishing products, tobacco, coffee, citrus fruits, cement and other; continuing to develop tourist activities; increasing the replacement of imports from the capitalist market with imports from socialist countries and national production.

6. Intensifying the production and recovery of spare parts; emulating outstanding work centers and recognizing all initiatives in this sense.

7. Giving special attention to economic, scientific and technical cooperation with socialist countries and increasing them so that they will encompass common objectives of economic development and cooperation of a socialist nature as well as intensifying the process of economic integration with CEMA member countries.

8. Tobacco production, above all of the outer leaf for export, must be stepped up to the maximum. We must continue to make every effort with the coffee crop, work determinedly to find the definitive solution to the supply of tubers and vegetables, guarantee the plans of feeding, growth and conservation of livestock as well as the rest of essential livestock-agricultural productions. Special attention must be given this year to the intense plan of reforestation. Necessary attention must be given to peasant cooperatives. Formulas to improve their growth and productivity must be sought.

9. Fulfilling and overfulfilling pledges in the mechanical branch which insure the sugar harvest, livestock-agricultural activity in general and the steel foundries, all of which the country's construction plans require, and continuing to support the production of spare parts for urban transportation; attaining scheduled levels in the production of nickel and cobalt because of their importance as export goods.

10. Increasing production in textile, clothing, leather and shoe factories, improving quality and increasing their byproducts; insuring the fulfillment of all types of container production.

11. Guaranteeing the fulfillment of food industry production plans, including fishing, and stimulating the high quality and quantity production of other foods for the state parallel market.

12. Reducing the terms for preparing and implementing construction projects, guaranteeing the quality and putting into operation the greatest possible number of projects now under construction, particularly those projects which are going to produce funds from exports or are going to replace imported products; increasing the production of construction materials; increasing efficiency through greater control and savings in the use of construction materials and better use of equipment.

13. Making the greatest possible effort to improve the quality of passenger transport services; continuing the improvement of railroad and air services; maintaining and increasing the efficiency of the port-transportation-domestic economy network; insuring that the merchant marine overfulfills the planned programs in order to reduce expenditures of foreign currency in the leasing of ships; insuring the fulfillment, in national shipyards, of the repair plan for the national merchant fleet and the fishing fleet.

14. Increasing the quality and quantity of communications services, particularly the continuation of the installation of coaxial cables.

15. Continue giving impetus to the broad movement of health workers, particularly among doctors and specialists for their participation in rural and municipal hospitals; selecting the best medical students and improving their professional, political and moral educacionl programs in order to provide better treatment to patients in clinics and hospitals and their more effective participation in teaching and scientific tasks in order to guarantee a sustained improvement in medical attention and in teaching medicine for the purpose of fulfilling in the future the goal set by Fidel: to become a world power in medicine.

16. Stimulating service workers to carry out more efficient work, providing better treatment to people; promoting better attention for the population, especially from those dealing with the public.

17. Improving all levels and types of education; improving the quality of the educational and teaching process; improving academic efficiency, putting emphasis on joint projects to develop better learning and strengthening activities aimed at achieving greater results in all the centers for teachers; continuing to promote vegetable gardens with the purpose of improving their supply in educational centers; continuing to work at the higher educational level to improve the quality of teaching, research and their links to production; increasing the registration, retention and promotion in the struggle for a universal ninth grade education.

18. The organizations of the people's government and their offices must be more expeditious and efficient in the use of resources. They must improve the quality of their service, strengthen and broaden the production of local industries by helping create a mentality favoring production rather than consumption. It is very important to fulfill the requests of the population by improving the contorl of the executive committees and expanding administrative tasks of the local, subordinate branches.

19. Preparing during January, at the central government level, a program of measures insuring the fulfillment of these economic and social programs; these programs must then be implemented through concrete measures for every production or service center and must be controlled systematically and thoroughly at each level and administration by every nucleus of the party, by every grassroot youth committee, by every union and by every other organization by making full demands and not tolerating attacks on these objectives.

20. Continuing scientific and technological progress, particularly for the economic and social development of the country; promoting the use of scientific research results in social practice.

21. Continuing to implement, dynamically and efficiently, the international policies of our revolution in accordance with the decisions made by the second congress of the party; guaranteeing the fulfillment of the saving and austerity measures in the use of scare resources which have been assigned for this important task.

22. Continuing to improve the level of organization and development of the Territorial Militia, perfecting the military registry system, strengthening the mobilization capacity and combative readiness of the FAR and Interior Ministry as the basis for preserving the gains achieved by our people in the face of provocations by U.S. imperialism.

23. Continuing to promote artistic and literary creativity and the development of national cultural expressions at the highest professional levels; continuing to strengthen organizational measures, the formation of special cadres, the development of artistic talent and the national and international promotion of our best artists getting greater popular participation in amateur contests and improving their ability; promoting the people's attendance at performances and the appropriate use of installations in every area, supporting the masses in cultural activities, particularly the cultural institutions being created in the country's municipalities.

24. Promoting greater and more systematic participation of the masses in physical activities, sports and recreation as contributions toward overall development and improving the health of the people.

25. Continuing to strengthen socialist laws and the fight against crime; improving the quality of legal work emphasizing tasks related to the preparation and formation of legal cadres and demanding the fulfillment of work standards by judges, prosecutors, instructors and lawyers.

26. Continuing to promote voluntary work as a contribution to the economy and as an efficient instrument in the formation of a communist awareness.

27. The mass and social organizations to implement a strong movement which would promote and channel the conscientious mobilization of the entire nation toward the fulfillment of proposed objectives. The trade union movement, energized by the preparations for the 25th Congress of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuba Trade Unions], will implement a broad emulating movement to give impetus to tasks aimed at conservation, at fulfillment of technical-economic plans, at efficiency, at resolute confrontation of difficulties and at developing the work of innovators and efficiency experts. The National Association of Small Farmers will intensify work aimed at consolidating and expanding the cooperative movement and at improving production and supply in the farming sector. The Committees for the Defense of the Revolution will strengthen revolutionary vigilance and will contribute to the entier nation's efforts in conservation, health, education and political-ideological improvement campaigns. The Federation of Cuban Women will continue to work toward achieving full equality for women, will promote their total dedication to revolutionary tasks and will contribute its efforts in whatever way may be required by the economic plan.

28. The Union of Young Communists [UJC] and the student and Pioneer organizations to improve their efficiency in formative and educational tasks of the new generations to strengthen the present and guarantee the future of the socialist fatherland; in this sense they will promote and stimulate the widest possible participation of youth in the tasks of the economy and defense, and ensure their own continuing political, technical and professional improvement.

The UJC will give its strongest impetus to the crash work-drives, economic initiative movements, youth technical brigades, socialist education, and to the constant concern for improving its own formal and social education as an example for the youngest recruit.

29. The leadership and rank-and-file organizations of the party to improve their Leninist style of work, increase their worker membership, and intensify their influence in the fulfillment of social and economic development plans, maintaining close and solid ties with the masses. In this sense, the present procedure of assembly work assessment will constitute an effective medium which will provide a critical examination of the work accomplished in order to adopt proper decisions for future tasks, accomplish a far-reaching evaluation of the cadre work, and promote those persons whose efficient work, knowledge, link to the masses, prestige, dynamism, dedication and spirit of sacrifice so deserve it. In motivation and publicity, [the organizations] will intensify efforts aimed at improving the economic education of the workers and of the entire nation; develop the campaign commemorating the 30th anniversary of the 26th July and the 25th anniversary of the triumph of the revolution; and promote a broad movement of the masses toward fulfillment of the economic and social tasks.

In political education -- the teaching of Marxism-Leninism to the militants of the party and the entire nation -- [the organizations] should achieve significant improvement in party schools, UJC, mass organizations, political education centers and study circles.

The press, radio, television and cinema will give dissemination to the objectives proposed in this resolution; promote and reflect the national effort in tribute to the anniversaries; and will contribute their own salute by putting emphasis on criticism; improving their topical content; increasing and maintaining the quality of programs; and by increasing production of documentary films, giving special attention to the needs of the young people and children.

Because of the historic course charted on 26 July 1953, our nation developed a profound internationalist spirit. As we approach this famous anniversary, the feeling of solidarity and willingness to sacrifice -- to do whatever is necessary to help other fraternal countries, as has been done and continues to be done today by tens of thousands of our fellow countrymen -- constitute a beautiful example of the fruits of that exploit.

Cuba has, throughout these years of revolution, received an extraordinary international solidarity on all fronts, especially from the USSR and the socialist community. Therefore, to be internationalist is to repay our own debt to mankind.

The Central Committee emphasizes the standing validity of the 12 July 1979 Politburo resolution aimed at rank-and-file organizations, which was a call to arms for persistence, discipline, toughness against bad deeds, and the reinforcement of the party's political-ideological work on all fronts.

The Central Committee advises the party's rank-and-file organizations to meet with the administrative directorates and with the trade union and UJC organizations to work out the final measures indicated in item 19 of this resoluton. These measures should be implemented in each enterprise, production, service and education unit in order to put these objectives into practice and establish precise commitments along predetermined dates to verify their fulfillment. The party's midlevel organizations should manage and control this progress in each province and municipality.

The Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee exhorts the entire nation to make the accomplishment of these decisive tasks in salute to the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks during 1983 and the highest tribute to those who gave their lives on that 26th of July.

As Comrade Fidel said in the ceremony of 11 December 1982: Today we are again facing a renewed period of enemy offensives against the achievements of the Cuban people since they made the decision to build a socialist society. Because of it, let us all make an effort to transform the Commander in Chief's appeal into a reality. Let us dedicate ourselves, as never before, to work, production and to the struggle against economic difficulties. Let us dedicate ourselves, as never before, to the defense of the country on all fronts -- political, ideological and military. In this manner, we will fulfill our beautiful slogan: Fatherland or death. We shall win!

[Signed] Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; 23 December 1982.

AIR FORCE CHIEF SEEKS REFUGE IN FRENCH GUIANA

PA130114 Paris AFP in Spanish 2332 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] The Hague, 12 Jan (AFP) -- Commander Fazilda, the Chief of the Surinamese Air Force, took refuge today in French Guiana. He plans to travel later to the Netherlands, it was learned today from well-informed sources in Cayenne that were quoted by the Netherlands News Agency ANP [Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau].

Commander Fazilda fled the country 12 hours after Col Daysi Bouterse, the head of the ruling military junta, announced that 12 of the 20 Surinamese Army Officers had been relieved of their functions due to an "internal reorganization." Bouterse said that those "suspicious officers" were removed to allow the Army to fulfill its role as vanguard of the revolutionary process. According to sources in Paramaribo, other Surinamese officers are also thinking of seeking refuge abroad.

BOUTERSE INTERVIEW ON GOVERNMENT PLANS, ACTIONS

PM071415 [Editorial Report] -- Paris LE MONDE in French on 7 January 1983 carries an interview with Suriname leader Lt Col Daysi Bouterse by Jean-Claude Buhrer in Fort Zeelandia. Bouterse refers to the unrest in the country which came to a head 8 December and says that "the time has come to move faster and speed up the revolutionary process." He added that "we must also step up our struggle against imperialism and colonialism's legacy, following the principles of nonalignment." He goes on to say that he is "drawing up a program of action" and that "we are busy changing a democratic model inherited from the Netherlands." He added that "our main concern is to give the people direct participation in a political life which corresponds to Suriname's specific conditions." With regard to his opponents, Bouterse says that "the old parties can mobilize more people than we but our militants are more aware," adding that efforts are being made to give the people "better political education." Describing the events of 8 December, Bouterse alleges that a plot was hatched to overthrow the government and that "mercenaries recruited by Surinamers living in the Netherlands" had been brought in to help the "plotters." With regard to the people shot after the discovery of the alleged plot, Bouterse claims that they were shot when "trying to escape." In conclusion, Bouterse denies that any Cuban soldier has ever been in Suriname and claims that the Moederbond Trade Union Offices were destroyed because it was a "den of counterrevolution."

COMMANDER BOUTERSE ON MEDIA CODE, ELECTIONS

PM121303 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 22 Dec 82 p 6

[Unnamed "own correspondent" report; "Surinamese Leader Announces Press Code for Media"]

[Excerpt] Amsterdam -- Surinamese Army leader Bouterse has appointed a commission to develop a press code for the media. The commander said this in an interview on Tuesday [21 December] with the only newspaper still being published in Suriname, WARE TIJD.

The press code will have to be looked at by a new government before it is introduced. Bouterse said that the new government will be formed within "a couple of weeks." There is still a ban of the publication of all newspapers in Suriname, such as DE WEST, DE VRIJE STEM, PIPEL and SONDE SPIKRI.

According to Bouterse, a press code is necessary for the functioning of the still prohibited media. Four Surinamese radio stations have also been banned from broadcasting. Only the SRS state radio and STVS state televisions services are still on the air.

In the interview Bouterse explained that the University will be opened again within 3 months. Of the curfew he said that it will remain in force "not a day longer" than is strictly necessary, but Bouterse did not mention a date when the curfew might be lifted.

The army leader stressed that elections will be held in the future, but "within democratically verifiable" structures. He did not go into any further details on this point. He said nothing about a national assembly in which all sorts of social groups would be represented.

According to Bouterse the plans for this have been delayed by the "frustrated plans for a coup d'etat." This was why the discussion with various social groups in society about new democratic structures was interrupted.

According to union leaders who were taking part in this discussion, the talks on the matter had ended long before this, in connection with the disagreement between the unions and military authorities about the timetable for the democratization process. There were also differences of opinion about the contents of the democratization process.

Suriname's ambassador in The Hague, Herrenberg, who is in Paramaribo at present for further consultations with the military authorities, has stated that he intends to return to his post in the Netherlands, although he has been asked by the military authorities to move "elsewhere."

Military Attache Neede of the Surinamese Embassy in The Hague is also on his way to Paramaribo for further instructions.

CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF BOUTERSE RESIGNS IN PROTEST

NC071610 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] The Hague, Jan 7 (AFP) -- Major Roy Horb, Surinamese leader Lieutenant-Colonel Daysi Bouterse's righthand man, today resigned from the Surinamese Army's Chief of Staff's office, the NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY, quoting reliable sources in Paramaribo, said here today.

Major Horb, generally described as a hardliner, reportedly handed in his resignation following the December executions of Surinamese civilians, critical of the ruling military junta.

Junta Chief Lt-Col Bouterse said the executions were necessary to "avoid a coup" on December 8.

The news agency, quoting Surinamese sources, added that the Surinamese Army was deeply divided over Lt-Col Bouterse's current handling of Surinamese affairs.

COUNTRY TO SEEK NONALIGNED STATUS; CURFEW EASED

PM101347 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 3 Jan 83 p 5

[ANP report: "Bouterse Wants To Make Suriname a Member of Nonaligned Movement"]

[Text] Paramaribo, 3 Jan -- Surinamese army leader Daysi Bouterse has said that Suriname will seek membership in the Movement of Nonaligned Nations.

"We have no need, and we stress this, of an international choice between the Eastern and Western blocs," Bouterse said in his New Year address. "Attempts by the Netherlands and other foreign powers to set us in the crossfire between East and West through lies and calumny are doomed to failure." Bouterse delivered his address in Surinamese Radio and Television. Parts of it were received by Nos Journal [Netherlands television news program].

New Year celebrations in Paramaribo, ANP reported, have been especially quiet. The curfew was lifted for New Year, but the customary celebrations were absent, although some fireworks were set off. The military authorities have also announced that from 1 January the curfew has been relaxed. Originally the curfew lasted from 1900 to 0400, but will now begin at midnight.

CHIN-A-SEN, HAAKMAT HEAD OPPOSITION IN HAGUE

PM121101 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 30 Dec 82 p 1

[Han Hansen report: "Chin-A-Sen To Be Chairman of Political Liberation Council"]

[Excerpt] Former Surinamese President Chin-A-Sen will be the chairman of a political council for the liberation of Suriname. Prominent Surinamese refugees will take part in this council, including former deputy prime minister Dr Andre Haakmat. On Tuesday [28 December] he and Chin-A-Sen agreed that together they would give leadership to the political struggle against the Bouterse regime.

Chin-A-Sen and Haakmat are in close contact with Dutch Government authorities. "I came to the conclusion that The Hague would have no objections to political activities by exiled Surnamese citizens provided that these did not go under the name of a government in exile," said Haakmat, who as adviser to the major Moederbond trade union is primarily in contact with that organization.

"We will continue to maintain close contacts with political circles in The Hague because it is of the very greatest importance that we harmonize our approach with that of the Netherlands Government. We must avoid at all costs a situation getting Netherlands policy into difficulties. The Hague is in the best position to unseat the Bouterse regime. This includes the arms which form part of development aid and the support to political refugees," Haakmat said. He was referring to the economic and political isolation of the Bouterse regime through the influence of the Netherlands in the EEC and through other international influence.

On Wednesday, Chin-A-Sen held talks with a group of prominent Surinamese refugees in The Hague about the best course to adopt toward Bouterse. From Suriname, Chin-A-Sen and Haakmat had received a strong request to lead the struggle against Bouterse. "Chin-A-Sen and I have had contacts in the past. Our conflict dates from the period when, in his opinion, I as deputy prime minister wanted to amass too much power to the detriment of his own position. We have now discussed this and have reached the conclusion that Bouterse was playing us off against one another," Haakmat said.

The Netherlands Cabinet and Parliament would not like to see a Surinamese government in exile. Chin-A-Sen and Haakmat recognize the objections, principally because they attach so much importance to close contacts with the government in The Hague. According to Haakmat, Chin-A-Sen maintains good contacts with Washington and Caracas from his temporary residence in Pittsburgh. For relations with Suriname Haakmat sees a useful channel in the [presumably Dutch] World Service [Wereldomroep] which is listened to intensively in Suriname.

"We are acting as exiled Surinamers at the request of our fellow countrymen there. It is too dangerous for them to be politically active against Bouterse. This is the reason for the rapid search for an organizational form to enable us to give leadership to the struggle there. We are still determined to realize the ideals contained in the 1 May 1980 government declaration," Haakmat explained.

BRAZIL

FIGUEIREDO APPOINTS PDS CONGRESS LEADERS

PY121257 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] President Figueiredo has confirmed that Alisio Chaves and Nelson Marchezan will be government leaders in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, respectively. Chaves and Marchezan have been in line for these appointments since last December.

Speaking about his appointment, Deputy Nelson Marchezan admitted that his leadership in the Chamber of Deputies will now be quite different; since unlike in the past, the PDS [Social Democratic Party] does not have an absolute majority in the house. This is why the challenge is even greater.

COLOMBIA

ALLEGED MAS MEMBERS CLAIM ARMY SUPPORT

PA121227 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2310 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Bogota, 11 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- Three alleged members of the clandestine group called Death to Kidnappers, MAS, said today that they are being trained, prepared and armed by the army to eliminate leftist guerrilla leaders in Colombia.

The statement by the three MAS members, arrested for the murder of a civilian last year, was given to the Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights and broadcast via a radio network in Bucaramanga, some 500 km northeast of Bogota. The committee is chaired by former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa.

According to their statement, "army officials recruit workers and peasants by means of threats, so that they may become part of MAS and murder guerrilla leaders, because we must do away with every last vestige of communism in Colombia." The charges by Pablo Ortiz, Manuel and Clodomiro Nino were directed mainly against army Col Gil Bermudez.

Their statement mentions that military officers guide the movements of MAS members in the northeastern and northern parts of the country. It points out that "they also give cash to the organization's members on a monthly basis."

The Committee for Human Rights said that it has sent copies of the guerrilla members' statement to the nation's attorney general.

MAS claimed responsibility for the death of at least 100 people in Colombia last year. According to police sources, the group was created by drug traffickers to defend their properties from guerrilla groups and common criminals.

However, leaders of guerrilla groups and leftist military parties have said publicly that the armed forces are behind the clandestine movement. The high military command has adamantely denied any connection with MAS. Last year, President Belisario Betancur ordered a national campaign to "unmask MAS." So far, the high military commands have made no comments about the charges broadcast over the radio. The alleged MAS members said that the army warned them that they might be killed by the guerrillas if they did not join the movement.